

# THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

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# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

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## THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

IN our last number we noticed the conclusion of the labours of the Conference, and the signature of the Declaration by all the Powers excepting Turkey and Holland.

We are glad to note that Turkey has since signed—Holland still holds out, but it remains to be seen whether so small a Power can continue to set at nought the wishes of the whole civilised world. In justice to Holland, however, it is fair to state that she does not object to sign the General Act itself, which aims at the destruction of the Slave-trade, but she refuses to sign the Declaration attached thereto, which authorises the levy of Import Duties in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, though it is stated she would not have any objection to a very heavy duty upon ardent spirits. Holland takes her stand upon the Declaration of the Berlin Conference of 1885, that free trade should prevail in the Congo State for twenty years. All the other Powers have now agreed to sign the Declaration, giving to the Congo State the power to levy import duties, and it is understood that the opposition of Holland is in virtue of the large trade carried on by some of her influential merchants with the Congo Free State. We trust before our next issue all these difficulties will have been overcome.

The following Resolution, from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, has been forwarded to the Government of the Netherlands.

### HOLLAND AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

COPY of Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held 5th September, 1890:—

*Resolved:—*

“That the Committee of this Society, whilst rejoicing in the success which has in many vital points been achieved by the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels in grappling with the question of the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade, trusts that the Government of the Netherlands will consent to withdraw its opposition to the completion of the work, and authorise its Representative to affix his signature to the Declaration appended to the General Act.



"The present attitude of that Government, threatening as it does to overthrow the beneficent action upon which all the other civilised Powers are agreed, would, if continued, inflict great evil upon the natives of a whole continent, and virtually destroy the work for which the Conference was convened."

THE following Resolution and accompanying letters have been forwarded to the President of the Conference, and to the British Plenipotentiaries, LORD VIVIAN and SIR JOHN KIRK.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Resolved:—*

"That this Committee begs to offer the expression of its cordial thanks to the Right Honourable LORD VIVIAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., and SIR JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., for the untiring zeal and conspicuous ability with which they carried out the arduous duties which devolved upon them in their capacity of Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Anti-Slavery Conference lately held in Brussels.

"The Committee also begs to offer them its hearty congratulations upon the success which has been obtained by the adhesion of the Powers to the various Articles contained in the General Act of the Conference, which it is believed will, as a whole, have a marked effect upon the suppression of the Slave-trade—the object for which the Conference was convened.

"The Committee hope and believe that the hesitation still shown by Holland to affix her signature to the General Act and Declaration will shortly be overcome."

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO LORD VIVIAN.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VIVIAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., &c.,  
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

LONDON, 5th September, 1890.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of Resolution passed by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, expressing their hearty thanks and cordial congratulations on the success which has attended the deliberations of the Conference lately held in Brussels. The Committee are well aware that to your Lordship's zeal and devotion much of the success obtained is due.

Some of the difficulties which from the first threatened to hinder, or even destroy, the work of the Conference, are very well known to and appreciated by the Committee, and the skilful manner in which your Lordship has conducted negotiations with the Representatives of other Powers is a certain proof that the Anti-Slavery policy of England has been admirably upheld by the two Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain.—On behalf of the Committee, I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's faithful, obedient servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

#### LORD VIVIAN'S REPLY.

BRUSSELS, September 13th, 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and to beg that you will offer to the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY my most grateful acknowledgment of their cordial recognition of the services of the British Plenipotentiaries at the recent Conference at Brussels.



It is a source of sincere satisfaction to me to know that your Society, which for fifty years has led the crusade against the Slave-trade, and which, from its long and close study of the question is most competent to form an accurate judgment, approves the result of our labours and the manner in which we have upheld the anti-Slavery policy of our country, *and I trust that your Society will now watch over and enforce by the pressure of public opinion, the due execution of the provisions of the General Act of the Brussels Conference.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

VIVIAN.

To CHARLES H. ALLEN, Esq.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO SIR JOHN KIRK.

To SIR JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

LONDON, 5th September, 1890.

DEAR SIR JOHN KIRK,—We are desired by the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to forward you copy of a Resolution expressing their hearty thanks and cordial congratulations upon the success which has attended the deliberations of the Conference lately held in Brussels.

Although it might be premature to give an unqualified assent to every Article of the General Act, the Committee are thankful to record their appreciation of the perfect unanimity with which the Powers assembled have agreed to those clauses which refer to Slavery and the Slave-trade. They specially desire to record their conviction that very many of the most important and far-reaching provisions for suppressing the Slave-trade are due to the untiring zeal and pre-eminent knowledge of the subject shown by you throughout the long and arduous sessions of the Conference.

Your previous experience in Zanzibar, where, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, you succeeded in obtaining from the Sultan edicts against the Slave-trade, specially qualified you to act as one of the Plenipotentiaries of England at an Anti-Slavery Conference, and the expectations which the Committee entertained when they first heard of your appointment, have in their opinion been fully justified. The proceedings of the Conference not having been made public, the difficulties with which you have had to contend may, perhaps, never be fully realised by your fellow-countrymen, but the Committee feel sure, from the manner in which various stumbling-blocks have been removed, that the Representatives of England have nobly upheld the Anti-Slavery policy of their country.

We therefore beg you to accept our hearty good wishes that you may long be spared to witness the successful carrying out of the work inaugurated by the Conference in which you held so important a position.

On behalf of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

We remain, Dear SIR JOHN KIRK, yours very sincerely,

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

#### SIR JOHN KIRK'S REPLY.

SEVENOAKS, October 6th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you, as Chairman of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the very kind letter addressed to me, forwarding copy of the

Resolution of your Society, with reference to the action taken by LORD VIVIAN and myself as British Plenipotentiaries at the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

It was to me a great pleasure to be able, in company with my colleague, LORD VIVIAN, to urge upon the Representatives of the other Powers such practical measures for the suppression of the Slave-trade as the experience of past endeavours had shown to be the most effectual, and it is a great satisfaction to know that the course adopted by the Conference, which now becomes part of the Law of Nations, so far meets with your approval.

The Conference, as you are aware, had no power to enforce its decisions; it remains with each State to see the obligations, mutually undertaken, fully carried out, and to supplement and go beyond what all are bound to, as the circumstances and means of each State may permit.

In the case of Great Britain, the decisions of the Conference, when ratified, will necessitate a careful examination of the present state of our laws, and involve, in many cases, further instructions being issued for the guidance of our officials abroad, and in thus giving practical effect to the work of the Conference, your Society will still find an ample field for most useful work.

*The suppression of the Slave-trade in Africa itself has only just commenced, and until that has been accomplished your Society will not cease to find noble work.*

I need not assure you of my cordial sympathy and support in advancing a cause to which I have already devoted both time and attention.

Thanking you again for the cordial expression of thanks which you have been commissioned by your Society to convey to me,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN KIRK.

TO EDMUND STURGE, ESQ.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO BARON LAMBERMONT.

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., 5th September, 1890.

A MONSIEUR LE BARON LAMBERMONT, &C., &C., &C.

M. LE BARON,—I have the honour to express to you, on behalf of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, their cordial thanks for the extraordinary skill and patience with which you guided the deliberations of the Brussels Conference to what they trust may be a successful issue.

The Committee are well aware of the almost insuperable difficulties with which you, as President of so large a body of Representatives of the various Powers, had to contend, and they feel sure that it is greatly owing to the calm judgment, conciliatory manner and unrivalled experience, centred in its President, that the long sessions of the Conference have terminated in what we all trust will prove to be the dawning of a new and brighter era in the history of Africa.

That you may long live to witness the beneficent results of a policy with which your name will be ever intimately connected, is the fervent desire of the Committee, in whose name I have the honour to remain,

Your faithful obedient servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

## BARON LAMBERMONT'S REPLY.

BRUXELLES, le 27 Septembre, 1890.

MONSIEUR ALLEN,

Secrétaire de la BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, Londres.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que vous m'avez adressée le 5 de ce mois, au nom du Comité de la BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Le Comité de la Société apprécie avec une grande bienveillance les efforts que j'ai faits pour mener à une heureuse issue les importantes délibérations dont la conduite m'a été confiée.

Je suis très-touché des remerciements que vous voulez bien m'adresser à cette occasion et en vous exprimant, à vous-même, Monsieur, et à vos honorables collègues, ma reconnaissance pour l'appui que la cause de l'abolition internationale de la traite des nègres a constamment rencontré auprès de la Société, je me permets d'émettre le vœu—que vous partagerez sans aucun doute—de voir promptement et entièrement disparaître les dernières difficultés qui s'opposent à la conclusion définitive de l'Acte Général du 2 Juillet.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

BON. LAMBERMONT.

We are glad to note that LORD VIVIAN and SIR JOHN KIRK agree in pointing out what we fear has escaped the notice of some of our friends, that the work of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, so far from being in any way diminished by the action of the Powers at the Conference, is likely to be *materially increased*, inasmuch as a very strict watch will have to be kept upon the different spheres of action of the several Powers in Africa, whilst Slavery in Madagascar, China, and other parts of Asia are comparatively untouched. The question of Contract Labour is also becoming a very important one, and will require the close attention of the various Government Departments to prevent it degenerating into a more or less covert form of Slavery. The stand taken by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY against the coolie traffic cannot be relaxed until very much better securities can be found to secure the rights of the labourer.

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PROTOCOLS OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

By the courtesy of the Belgian Embassy we have received a copy of the Protocols and General Act of the Conference, together with the other Documents attached thereto. The General Act is now in type, but owing to stress of room we have been compelled to hold it over till our next issue, when we hope to be able to announce that all the formalities which have hitherto prevented its being carried into effect will have been successfully overcome.



## IMPENDING CRISIS!

A PERIOD of more than six weeks having elapsed since the Resolution (page 190) was passed, and Holland, during that time, not having appended her signature to the Declaration already signed by sixteen of the Powers, it is necessary emphatically to recall the fact that the six months granted her, during which she would be permitted to sign, will expire on the 2nd January next. It is now fully understood that the opposition of Holland is really the opposition of a great trading Company at Rotterdam, largely engaged in the Congo trade.

The Government of the Congo Free State has expressed its willingness to materially modify the proposed new Customs tariff in order to meet the objections of the Dutch Government, and we are glad to know from official sources that the International Technical Commission, which was appointed by the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference to draw up that tariff, is to meet at Brussels on the 5th of November. Surely it is not too much to expect that the experienced diplomatists who represent the Powers, will be able to arrange a *modus operandi* which shall remove the objections now raised by Holland.

The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which has no interest whatever in trade matters, excepting so far as the encouragement of legitimate commerce must tend to the extinction of the Slave-trade, has forwarded to *The Times* a short *résumé* of the present serious state of affairs.

The views expressed by the Society have been strongly endorsed by an editorial of *The Times*, in the same issue which gave publicity to the Society's letter, and is here reproduced in full :—

### *Letters to "THE TIMES," and Editorial.*

#### THE CONGO STATE IMPORT DUTIES.

SIR,—The *Journal des Débats* has published recently, with respect to the refusal of the Netherlands to adhere to the General Act of the Brussels Conference, a letter from M. SCHALKWYK, Director of the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels Vennootschap, of Rotterdam. This letter calls, as it appears to me, for a reply.

M. SCHALKWYK speaks of two distinct and separate Acts, one relating to the repression of the Slave-trade, and the other to the import duties. This representation of the situation is absolutely contrary to the reality of facts. M. SCHALKWYK has not read the protocols. In the thought of the Conference there was to be only one single Act, and only at the last moment was it divided. If the question of the import duties has been relegated into a distinct Act, it was for a motive perfectly foreign to the main question, and also to the Dutch standpoint. A simple glance at the protocols would have proved to the Director of the Rotterdam Company that the disjunction was adopted only to render the accession of the United States possible.

M. SCHALKWYK, repeating an assertion equally denied by the Acts of the Conference, says that a modification of the Treaty of Berlin of 1885 could not be decided by a conference which had not been convoked for this purpose. This question

of competence has been raised by the representatives of the Netherlands at the Conference. It has been discussed and decided repeatedly in an affirmative sense, Sixteen plenipotentiaries out of seventeen—that is, those of all the Powers which signed the Act of Berlin, except the Netherlands—have, after referring to their respective Governments, pronounced, in consequence of a thorough examination of the subject, for the competence, and expressed their judgment in an Act which bears their signatures duly authorised for the purpose.

As to the allegation that trade has not been able to obtain a hearing for its objections, the protocols show that the Dutch representatives, among whom there was as delegate a director of the Rotterdam Company, and therefore a colleague of M. SCHALKWYK, have several times treated in long speeches and technical explanations the question of the import duties in all points touching the interests of commerce.

After receiving the proposal made in the name of the Congo State, the plenipotentiaries submitted it to the examination of their respective Governments, and only after taking due time, and, consequently, appreciating what their trade interests required, their instructions, of which I have recalled before the unanimous conclusion, were sent to Brussels.

It deserves, moreover, to be remarked that the Conference has given its decision only on the question of principle—that is to say, that of the authorisation of the establishment of import duties which could not exceed ten per cent. at the *maximum*. The fixing of the rates of the duties within this limit was reserved to a special commission, of which the newspapers announced the near meeting at Brussels.

The letter suggests a last subject of astonishment. According to M. SCHALKWYK, the missions and societies founded in England for the protection of the black race are agreed in disapproving the conduct of the Conference on this point.

The *Missionary Herald*, of September 1, 1890 (page 350), gives an unreserved approval to the establishment of the projected import duties by pointing out that they are justified by the most serious motives, and that the missionaries could not complain of them. As to the societies founded in England for the protection of the black race, it is right to cite the opinion of the one which occupies the first rank, and of which the competence and services have been known and appreciated all the world over for more than a century.

The following is the Resolution voted and transmitted, on the 12th of last September, to LORD SALISBURY, by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY:—"The Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, while congratulating itself on the brilliant results obtained on more than one essential point by the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels, trusts that the Government of the Netherlands will consent to abandon its opposition to the execution of that work, and will authorise its Representative at Brussels to append his signature to the Declaration annexed to the General Act; for the present attitude of the Netherlands threatens to neutralise the salutary action on which all the other civilised Powers have agreed, and, if the Government of the Netherlands persists, must be attended with terrible evils for the natives of the whole continent, by nullifying the work in view of which the Brussels Conference was summoned."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

AN AFRICAN.

October 20th, 1890.

#### IS THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE TO FALL STILLBORN?

SIR,—The excellent letter published in *The Times* of to-day under the signature of "An African," induces me to ask you kindly to allow me to place before the world

a short *résumé* of the present alarming crisis in African affairs, for the accuracy of which I am able to vouch.

The telegram from Brussels, published in *The Times* of to-day, informs us that the proposed rates on most articles of import into the Congo State will only range from three to six per cent., being very much under the *maximum* duty allowed by the declaration appended to the General Act, and this entirely agrees with information which I had previously received from official sources. Surely this ought to remove the stubborn opposition of the one Power that has hitherto refused to give its adhesion to the declaration of the Brussels Conference, upon which everything now hangs.

It must be borne in mind that the Conference has decided upon a number of articles, forming a harmonious whole, whose object is the suppression of the African Slave-trade, and these Acts define with great care, foresight, and accuracy, the means to be adopted to put a stop to the abominable traffic.

The result of the deliberations of this Conference is contained in a General Act, bearing date July 2, 1890, a copy of which has already appeared in the columns of *The Times*. This Act and the additional declaration thereto has been signed by every European Power represented at the Conference—Holland alone excepted—and also by the United States of America, and the Mohammedan Powers of Persia, Turkey, and Zanzibar, making a total of sixteen Powers in favour of the General Act and its annexed Declaration, and one Power adverse thereto.

It was decided that a term of six months should be given Holland, during which time it should be open to her to append her signature. That term expires on the 2nd of January, 1891, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the whole civilised world that if before the expiry of that term Holland does not affix her name to the General Act and Declaration following, already adopted by all the other Powers, the Act of Brussels will be stillborn, and this century will probably pass away without seeing the world delivered from that horrible and devastating scourge of the African Slave-trade, the bare recital of which makes humanity shudder.

The commercial house of Rotterdam alluded to in your correspondent's letter attacks the additional Declaration, which allows by derogation of the Act of Berlin the establishment of extremely moderate duties in the conventional basin of the Congo.

It may be asked why are these duties required, and the plain answer given is that they are indispensable in order to obtain the necessary means to enable the authorities to put an effective stop to the horrors of the Slave-trade, which are now decimating and have for many years decimated in an especial manner certain provinces of the Congo State.

That State already receives annually £40,000 from its generous founder the KING OF THE BELGIANS, whilst Belgium also contributes an additional annual sum of £80,000. It is estimated that a further sum of from £40,000 to £50,000 may be raised by the taxes already established on commercial houses, and by the imposition of duties as proposed by the Declaration.

Belgium and her King would still continue to pay three parts of the expenses of the Congo State, and the other quarter, which it is now proposed to raise by a tax applying equally to all nations who trade with that State, is absolutely necessary to meet the extra expense of putting down the Slave-trade by the introduction of legitimate commerce into those regions now devastated by the man-hunter.

In view of the great and fast approaching danger which the Act of the Conference at Brussels now runs, not only as to its efficiency, but as to its very



existence, it is surely the duty of the whole civilised world to raise a loud cry of alarm, and to demand that the opposition of a mercantile firm in Holland shall not be allowed to paralyse the humane action of the sixteen Powers who have already affixed their signatures to, perhaps, the noblest document that has ever been passed by the collective Powers of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

*Secretary.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,*

*55, New Broad Street, E.C. October 21st.*

*"THE TIMES" Editorial, October 23, 1890.*

A few months ago the deliberations of the Anti-Slavery Congress at Berlin resulted in the adoption of a scheme which, it was hoped, would put greater restraints than had hitherto been practicable on the Slave-trade, and would, at the same time, check the growing evils of the traffic in spirits and in firearms with the uncivilised regions of Africa. It now appears to be doubtful whether these arrangements can be carried into effect, owing to the opposition of the Netherlands Government. Holland is the only one of the seventeen powers, European, Asiatic, and American, Protestant, Catholic, and Mohammedan, that were represented at the Conference which has declined to assent to the necessary modification in the Berlin Convention of 1885, and the Constitution of the Congo Free State. The period of six months within which Holland may give in her signature to the General Act of Brussels, and thus allow the policy of the recent Conference to become operative, will expire at the beginning of the new year. As yet there are no signs of yielding on the part of the Government at the Hague. It is well that it should be generally understood what the consequences of this resistance will be. The portion of the Brussels scheme to which the Dutch object is, as our readers are aware, that which permits the Congo State to raise the additional funds necessary for dealing with the Slave-trade, by imposing import duties to the extent of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, in derogation of the absolute free trade promised by the Berlin Convention. We published a day or two ago a statement that the Government of the Congo State proposed to exercise this power to the full extent only in the case of firearms, while in the case of other commodities the proposed duties range from six to three per cent., textile fabrics and other goods in which the Dutch trading houses are chiefly interested being especially favoured. It does not appear, however, that this overture has met with an encouraging reception.

All Englishmen will agree with the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in the hope which he expresses that a dispute upon this minor point will not be permitted to wreck the useful labours of the Brussels Conference. If the means of carrying out the policy of Slave-trade repression are denied by the obstinacy of the Dutch, the whole scheme must apparently fall to the ground. Some of the Powers have only signed the General Act and the accompanying Declaration on the understanding that those instruments are unanimously ratified by all the Governments represented at Brussels. It was with no little difficulty that the Conference reached the conclusions against which Holland alone holds out. There were difficulties with France about the right of search, with Germany about the spirit traffic, with our own Birmingham trade about the duty on firearms. But all these were overcome by diplomatic tact and patience, and a plan was framed which though far from an ideally perfect one,

would immensely advance the cause of civilization and humanity. If the Convention lapses on the 2nd of January next, it may be impossible, for years to come, to put the work in hand again. There is no controversy as to the meaning of the opposition in Holland. It originates with a wealthy and powerful trading company at Rotterdam, referred to in an important letter signed "AN AFRICAN" which we printed on Tuesday last, and to which one of the directors replied yesterday. This company has a great trading interest on the Congo, and, as is natural, would desire to see the exemption from all duties maintained. Its partisans, who are many in a country where commerce is all in all, urge the Dutch Government to take their stand on the strict interpretation of the Berlin Convention. As the Government has only a narrow majority in the Chambers, and as the company can probably influence a good many votes, we have not far to seek for the cause of the present dead-lock. But would it not be an international scandal if a great measure for the suppression of the Slave-trade were to be defeated on such narrow grounds? When the Constitution of the Congo State was settled at Berlin, and the complete suspension of import duties for a limited term of years was resolved upon, the cost of a new Anti-Slave-trade policy did not enter into the calculations of the Powers. The administration of the Congo State has already proved to be much more expensive than was originally supposed. The KING OF THE BELGIANS contributes £40,000 out of his private purse, and the Belgian Government have agreed to contribute twice that sum, in aid of the finances of the dependency; nor is it reasonable to expect that the additional charges imposed by the system of Slave-trade repression will be met from either of these sources. We have no love for import duties anywhere, but the present seems to be an exceptional case. There is hardly any other plan that can be suggested for raising the necessary funds, unless that hinted at in an Amsterdam newspaper of a joint subsidy from all the Powers who took part in the Conference. So far as this country is concerned, there would be no difficulty whatever about this plan. Parliament, if asked, would vote, by an overwhelming majority, an annual grant of one-fourth or one-fifth of the sum to be raised by the new duties. We are not sure, however, that other Governments and other Parliaments would be equally willing to contribute, or that the Congo State could be called upon to trust to annual votes subjected to the changes and chances of local politics. It is possible also that there would be serious diplomatic objections to an arrangement which might be held to afford a pretext for the interference of foreign Powers in the internal administration of the Congo territory.

Among the incidental results of the lapse of the General Act and the accompanying Declaration in January next, there is one which the friends of temperance would do well to consider. It is understood that they hope to see the duty on spirits largely increased. It is, we own, an inadequate duty, but it was only won after a hard struggle, and when the Dutch now say that they have no objection to its indefinite increase—as, indeed, they have little interest in this part of the trade—they are talking of what they know to be practically impossible. Even if the compromise on this point adopted at Brussels could be broken through, and the resistance to be expected from Germany could be overcome, the necessary revenue could not be obtained from spirits alone, in default of duties on other imports, and the financial difficulty would remain unaltered. The friends of temperance who realise the fact that the non-adhesion of Holland to the scheme of the Brussels Conference will mean the continuance of the unchecked importation of poisonous and maddening liquors into Africa by the great highway of the Congo, ought to join heartily with the enemies of

Slavery and the Slave-trade in endeavouring to influence public opinion here and in Holland on this very grave question before it is too late to act. The Slave-trade is still the difficulty of European Governments, both on the East Coast and on the West Coast, and it is evident that they have to deal not only with rapine and violence, but with unscrupulous craft and intrigue. We publish to-day the account given in the German official journal of the recent correspondence between the English and the German Consul-General at Zanzibar on the subject of the proclamation sanctioning Slave-dealing alleged to have been issued with the sanction of the German authorities at Bagamoyo. We regret greatly that the telegrams sent to us from Zanzibar should have given a wrong colour to the affair, and should have led to an unwarranted suspicion of the action of German agents on the spot. It is now clear that no such proclamation was in any way published or sanctioned by the German officials; but it is admitted that a document of the sort was drawn up by the Arabs at Bagamoyo, and that the German "chief of the station" was asked to sign it. It is to be deplored that this officer did not at once publicly declare that no such document could be for a moment accepted, which would have precluded all misapprehension. A copy of it was brought to the British Consul General, who asked for an explanation from his German colleague. The correspondence that followed was rather acrimonious in its tone. There is, we fear, a good deal of friction between the local representatives of the two Powers, which does not at all represent the feelings of their respective Governments. This is all the more unfortunate because it is clear that the interest of powerful and astute classes in Africa is to create jealousies between England and Germany, and to produce in the native mind the most erroneous impression that the extirpation of the Slave-trade is not the settled policy of the one Power as well as the other.

#### THE CONGO STATE AND THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

SIR,—In a few months the Congo Independent State will have terminated its sixth year of existence since its recognition by Europe and America. The preliminary work which led to the formation of the State cost KING LEOPOLD about £350,000. After the Conference of Berlin the annual expenditure of the new State was borne by the King, with the exception of a sum—about £20,000—derived from export dues. As the State extended its operations on the Upper Congo, and perfected its communications, the expenditure increased from £80,000 to £120,000. In 1887 new and powerful steamers were introduced on the Upper Congo, new stations were established, a large native force was armed and equipped to form effective garrisons on the Upper and Lower river, so that now the expenditure is £170,000 annually. To meet these increased demands the means of the State are £40,000 from KING LEOPOLD, £80,000 from the Belgian Government, £25,000 from export duties, and a few internal receipts. The deficit amounts to quite £25,000.

I have just received from Brussels a list of the new taxes which are to be raised, principally from spirits, direct imposts, and duties for special objects. Some are being levied this month, others come into operation next January. But despite these and the fiscal measures already taken the revenue is utterly insufficient to enable the State to meet its obligations, and does not begin to provide for the accomplishment of what had been imposed upon it by the



decisions of the Brussels Conference. It is quite clear from the statement before me that, unless the moderate duty proposed to be put on imports be collected, the suppression of the Slave-raiding on the Upper Congo is likely to remain a proposition on paper only.

Considering what enormous advance has been made on the Congo, the numbers of steamers on the Upper river for governmental, commercial, and missionary work, the permanent garrisons established at the mouth of the Aruwimi and at Stanley Falls, the spontaneous expansion of commerce that has followed every initiatory step taken by the Government, the steady spread of civilisation, the improvement in manners, the effective method and order maintained by the State along the main river, the Lumami, Aruwimi, Kasai, and other tributaries, it would be an eternal shame to this century if the decisions of the European Powers should not be put into practice.

To-day we have in Africa several chartered companies undertaking the government of vast territories, such as the South Africa, the Imperial East Africa, the African Lakes Company, and the Royal Niger, and whatever privileges have been granted to them by the British Government should surely be assumed by the Congo Independent State, more especially after receiving the sanction of all Europe. Germany will exercise her right to levy whatever duties she deems fitting and right in East Africa ; France and Portugal have done and will do the same thing on both sides of Africa ; and every British colony or possession along the West Coast of Africa is governed by the means furnished by the revenue derived from these duties. Then why should not the Congo State exercise the same privileges ?

The peculiar position of the Congo State requires that it shall not only possess means for the ordinary expenses of government along the navigable channels of trade between the Atlantic and Stanley Falls, but that it shall be enabled to suppress the destructive raids going on in the eastern portion of its territory, and save some of the unhappy tribes from being totally exterminated. Surely, if only on behalf of that terribly tried humanity now speared, shot, mangled, and enslaved ; on behalf of that progress so well begun, so bravely pursued at the expense of so much money, and in behalf of a daily growing peaceful trade and barter, it is necessary that the State should receive her full rights and exercise the power of taxing the trade for its protection and its expansion, and also for the purpose of carrying the will of the Powers into effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

October 25th, 1890.

#### NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

SIR,—On behalf of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee, I desire to thank you most sincerely for your opportune and admirable leader in your

issue of October 23, on the action of the Netherlands Government in refusing to sign the General Act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

With reference to your remarks on the attitude of the friends of temperance, may I venture to lay before you the views of this committee, consisting of representatives of all the great temperance and missionary societies of the United Kingdom, as expressed in the following extracts from a paper which I read as their delegate at the International Temperance Congress held in Christiania, in September :—

"It was feared that a proposal to prohibit the traffic in territories where it already existed would meet with a determined opposition. The fear was realised, for the British representatives, whilst adopting the committee's proposal for prohibition in the uncontaminated areas and in the territories where, by request of the chiefs, the traffic had been prohibited, proposed for the coast territories a *minimum* entry duty of 50f. per hectolitre of alcohol at 50 deg. centigrade.

"Although the committee would have much preferred prohibition, yet they felt that, failing this, they ought loyally to support this proposal.     \*     \*     \*     "

"It will be seen that the high license hoped for by the committee was reduced, in consequence of strenuous opposition from some of the Powers, to very small proportions—viz., to 15f. per hectolitre at 50 deg. centigrade. But still a step has been gained, as the principle of a duty has been established, and the duty itself can be increased to 25f. at the expiration of three years after the General Act comes into force, whilst at the end of the sixth year it is to be submitted to revision."

The committee would have rejoiced if the objection of the Netherlands could have been met by a much higher license on spirits and free trade in other goods, but, this being impracticable, they cordially support what has been agreed upon by sixteen out of the seventeen Governments represented, more especially—and this is an important point—as the principle of a duty is established by the General Act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GRANT MILLS, *Hon. Secretary.*

139, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street,

Westminster, S.W., *October 24th.*

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## THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

KING LEOPOLD, being desirous to place the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in full possession of the nature of the difficulties which have arisen between the Government of the Netherlands and the Congo State, as to the import duties proposed to be levied in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, summoned Mr. C. H. ALLEN, the Secretary of the Society, to Ostend, where he was then residing. Mr. ALLEN had the honour of lunching and dining with his Majesty, and of having a lengthened audience, relating to the unfortunate crisis which has arisen, and now threatens to wreck the whole work of the Brussels Conference. The present state of the crisis is described on another page, and the importance of a speedy adjustment of the difficulty with Holland cannot be overrated.

## CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S ANTI-SLAVERY CONGRESS AT PARIS.

THE Congress of Anti-Slavery Societies, which CARDINAL LAVIGERIE proposed to hold at Lucerne last autumn, having been put off until the conclusion of the Brussels Conference of the Powers, met at Paris on the 22nd September of the current year.

The invitation forwarded to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was accepted in the cordial spirit in which it was given, and as the President was unable to attend, the Committee nominated two of its number, Mr. J. G. ALEXANDER, LL.B., and Mr. J. V. CRAWFORD, formerly Acting Consul-General in Cuba, and the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES H. ALLEN, to represent them at Paris.



CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

### SOLEMN SERVICE AT ST. SULPICE.

On Sunday, September 21st, the day before the opening of the business meetings, a solemn Service was held in the Church of St. Sulpice, and an eloquent sermon was preached, by CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, from the same pulpit from which he delivered his first great oration against the horrors of the Slave-trade in Africa, rather more than two years ago, the echoes of which are still reverberating throughout Europe.



It is calculated that from 8,000 to 10,000 persons assembled on the present interesting occasion, when, in addition to the ordinary imposing service, a special Anti-Slavery Cantata, composed by Monsieur BELLENOT, Choir Master of St. Sulpice, was chanted by a choir of 120 persons, including some of the best voices in Paris. Special seats fronting the pulpit were reserved for the Delegates from the Anti-Slavery Committees, who thus were able to hear every word of the eloquent address pronounced by the venerable Cardinal. A translation of this address will be found on another page.

An interesting episode in the long and magnificent service was the introduction of fourteen native Christian youths, who had arrived from Uganda the previous day, under escort of their leader and protector, Monseigneur LIVINHAC, Bishop of Pacando, and Vicar Apostolic of Nyanza. These youths were seated upon the altar steps, whilst a sort of body-guard of ten of the *Pères Blancs*, engaged in the African Mission, stood like bronzed statues on the steps right and left of the pulpit, clothed in their white Arab costume. In front of the pulpit, just above the foreign delegates, sat the Papal Nuncio, in his purple robes, surrounded by bishops and other dignitaries, and a more impressive scene can scarcely be imagined than that presented during the delivery of the Cardinal's stirring *allocution*. Hundreds of wax candles threw a soft light throughout the vast building, and showed that in every corner eager human faces were turned towards the eminent speaker, who has certainly kindled an anti-Slavery enthusiasm in France, which ought to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with the iniquitous Slave-trade.

### Cardinal Lavigerie's Sermon.

(Translated for the English Catholic Press).

"**A Domino factum est istud.**"—(*Pslam cxvii.*)

Such is the word which, in thought, I borrowed from the Psalms at the first moment when I decided to address you, and thereby I describe that crusade against Slavery, the Congress of which I am to open. Permit me further to apply them to-day to a coincidence, all unexpected, which will assuredly touch your hearts, as it moves mine, God has sent us to the opening of this Congress dedicated to the salvation of Africa, or—it is the same thing—to the abolition of Slavery, one of His best apostles, bringing with him some of the first-fruits of his apostolate. Reaching Marseilles, unexpected by us, after a long crossing, accompanied by young negroes who had begged to follow their pastor to the country that had set them free,

MONSEIGNEUR LIVINHAC

has been able to join us for this solemn hour. You know, dear brethren, his titles to your veneration. After twelve years of his mission, after many labours, many journeys, much misery, much courage, much well-doing; after captivity in a cruel persecution, wherein many of his neophytes fell at his side; after confinement in a narrow prison, where he found means of practising his Catholic charity; after bringing to the Faith, as another CLOVIS, the barbarous king who had persecuted him, and whom he replaced upon his throne, he has fulfilled a career that claims your interest, your admiration.

And you see by the side of this young Prelate, in the person of the venerable Superior of Saint Sulpice, a confessor of the Faith, who also has suffered captivity and the menace of a cruel death ; so that you see together the old man who was the teacher of my youth, and the Bishop to whom I am a father.

#### THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Two years ago I stood in this same pulpit, by order of POPE LEO XIII. to begin the peaceful crusade against African Slavery. I reminded my hearers then that the Church has twice before in her history overcome a like evil to this. The first time the struggle lasted for centuries. It began when the pagan world was the prey of the passions of a small number of cruel masters, who held the race of men as cattle under their yoke. But, though solitary, and without other strength than that of justice and truth, the young Church feared not to hail these oppressed multitudes with a shout of deliverance. She taught them that the name of Slave was to be abolished from the tongues of men, because, as St. AUGUSTINE taught, at a later day, that name is a name of chastisement, and if mankind were delivered over to so much cruelty and infamy it was because they had forsaken the way of righteousness. But JESUS CHRIST, when He expiated our crimes, and won for us pardon, set us free from Slavery to man by delivering us from Slavery to sin. It is the echo of the word of the Apostle that the great Bishop of Africa transmits to us : "Ye are free, CHRIST has delivered you." But if the truth were proclaimed in the first days of Christianity, human passion was slow to give up its sacrilegious reign. It was only by slow degrees that justice, abnegation, charity triumphed. Twelve centuries after JESUS CHRIST the Church was still denouncing, by the voice of her Pontiffs, of her Saints, of her greatest men, the expiring covetousness that maintained Slavery yet awhile on the earth. That struggle with paganism at an end, another—in part still more odious, for it was against Christian men—began at the conquest of the New World. Three centuries did this fight last, and it has closed now, in our own day, with the abolition of Slavery in Brazil. But at the moment in which we received the assurance of this last victory, in the memorable Encyclical of LEO XIII. to the Bishops of that nation, a third crusade was begun. It was directed against African Slavery. In this same pulpit I gave the public signal in the name and by the order of HIS HOLINESS THE POPE. I stand in it once more, in his name, not after three centuries but after hardly two years, to rejoice with you in that the civilised world has generously taken up so noble and so just a cause, has accepted the combat, drawn up its laws, and thus secured its success. And I can find, for the expression of the thoughts of my heart, at the sight of such a result, no word except this from the Psalms, which I have placed at the head of my sermon. It is the Word of GOD. *A Domino factum est istud.*

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE CRUSADE.

What I wish to define for your guidance, at the beginning of this Congress of ours against Slavery, is what has been done for the great undertaking until to-day, and what remains yet to do. This Church of Saint-Sulpice reminded me on that previous occasion of the most memorable events of my priestly life. It was on this pavement that I made, forty years ago, the offering of my youth to GOD, and to the good of souls. It was at that altar that I celebrated for the first time the Holy Sacrifice, with the Prelate who had laid hands upon me. And now Saint-Sulpice will recall to me, during the brief space that remains to me of life, a new and a not less dear remembrance. Under its roof I preached the crusade that is to win for the negroes of our

Africa the pity of all Christian men. I thank God for the fruits that He gave to an old man's word, and for the grace He granted me in allowing me to plead this cause, at the end of my course, in the place that was the cradle of its spring. What I first said here as to African Slavery was to many a revelation. And yet the writings of explorers had reported some part at least of the evil; learned societies had discussed it; newspapers had published approximate statistics. Travellers from Mussulman countries related that they had witnessed an increase of the numbers of black Slaves proportionate to the decrease in white Slaves, in the Turkish Empire, in Egypt, in Morocco, in Tripoli. But it appeared as though either the facts were doubtful, or the hearers strangely indifferent. It was in these conditions, some weeks before the day when I first spoke to you here, that a voice was raised so as to be heard by all men. It was the voice of a man who had reached the extremity of old age, but it was the voice of the Head of the Church. Even while he was writing his Encyclical to the Bishops of Brazil, to congratulate them on the abolition of Slavery among them, the POPE learnt, by the report of a distant voice, what were the horrors that stained with blood, in the track of the Mussulman Slave-traders, the whole of interior Africa. His soul was profoundly moved, and taking up again his letter to America, he added, with a rare vigour of style and thought, his condemnation, for the ears of all Bishops, all princes, all people, of the crimes without number, the mere hearing of which struck the world with horror. With an energy surpassed by none of his predecessors, he proclaimed Slavery to be against natural law not less than against the law of religion; he entreated, he commanded all, with the threefold authority of his ministry, of his years, of his authority, to resist, to overcome this scourge.

"THEREFORE I CAME."

But writing was not enough. We know this from the history of the world, of religion. We know what was done by the prophets, who wrote in the name of God; their teachings did not pass beyond the limits of Israel. It was needful that God Himself should become man in order to speak so as to touch hearts. The Holy Father desired therefore that with his Encyclical there should also go forth a living voice from a heart of flesh, as Scripture calls it, and he summoned such voices thence where he knew they would be found—from the places that rang with the screams of children torn from their mothers, with the lamentation of RACHEL. And as though to show how supernatural were his inspiration and his confidence, this magnanimous old man made choice of one who was an old man too, with a voice broken, and strength exhausted by many toils. Therefore I came. I began among you, in order to pay homage to my country by the first-fruits of my preaching, and to honour—and my intention was graciously recognised by the President of the Republic—the most ancient aspirations of France towards liberty and justice. From Paris I went to London, where the ground was not less well prepared by the traditions of England. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY there presented the moving sight of two Cardinals of the Roman Church speaking in the midst of a vast assembly—by a great majority Protestant—who acclaimed their words. It was these English people who, having heard us, urged their own Government to persuade all the States of Europe to unite, as I had insisted they should unite, for the repression and the destruction of African Slavery. It is sufficient to remind you of the resolution passed at the meeting in Prince's Hall, under the presidency of LORD GRANVILLE. At Brussels, where the Catholic faith prevails, success was not less sure. And so it has been wherever I have been permitted to raise my voice; in Holland, in Rome, at Milan. Nor did



the Catholics of Spain, of Portugal, of Germany, delay to reply to the message of the Vicar of JESUS CHRIST. It was he, indeed, who spoke by my voice, who directed my action, who encouraged me by letters, by briefs, by the signs of his sovereign favour. And for two years he has never for a day forgotten the work. Quite recently he sent me a public brief congratulating me on what the Powers had achieved in the Brussels Conference, and encouraging us to continue our action upon public opinion by an appeal to authors for a literary work urging the suppression of African Slavery. Have we not at this moment a pledge of his fatherly kindness in the person of his eminent representative in France?

#### "PUBLIC OPINION IS THE QUEEN OF THE WORLD."

But what does this unceasing solicitude of the Holy Father propose—what is the practical aim, and what has he set before me? Assuredly an end worthy of his wisdom and of his political sagacity. In the last audience he granted me to confirm my mission, he said to me, "More than ever is public opinion the queen of the world; we must act with her. You will win only through her." The French Episcopate echoed the words. I received the warmest letters of adhesion to the crusade from all the Cardinals, from all the Archbishops of France, and from almost all the Suffragans. Some with the highest eloquence, all with the most fervent charity, the most Apostolic indignation, declared themselves our colleagues. Everywhere I addressed public opinion. You can see all my sermons. I cannot quote them here, but I shall print the present address as I have printed the rest. You may read what I said in England: "It is without doubt upon the States of Europe that the obligation of saving Africa is first of all imposed. And why should they not have the will to do this? Is there an enterprise more noble, greater, more generous? Upon what questions can they with more honour deliberate and take counsel?" And I added: "But if the voice of interest is not strong enough, preoccupied as are European Governments by other cares, we must force them, to use the words of MONTESQUIEU, to hear the cry of mercy and of pity. And for this must all join in the cry, with such a power, that he who hears must needs obey." Look also at my letter to M. DE BISMARCK. For I repeated in my message to individuals, to the most powerful in the councils of princes, the appeal of the POPE to the public and to States. I turned to men, to women, I urged them to act upon the masses. "Christian women of Europe," I said, "it is yours to make known the horrors of Slavery and to stir up against it the indignation of the civilised world. Give no peace to your fathers, to your husbands, to your brothers. Use the influence they may have gained by their position, by their authority in public life, for stopping the bloodshed among your sisters. If GOD has given you gifts too—the talent of the pen—use your powers to help a cause than which you will find none more holy. Do not forget that a woman's book, translated into all the languages of the world, sealed the deliverance of the Slaves of America.

#### ABOVE ALL THE PRESS.

But that to which, above all, without distinction of religion, of nationality, of politics, I directed my appeal, was the Press. "Permit me," I said, here to the journalists of France, "to ask something of you. The first necessity for any cause is popularity. Help me to make this cause known, you who have now heard me. Repeat the details I have given you. If you have the opportunity for conspicuous

utterance, upon you I call. Which of you has not some little thing to atone for? To all of you, without exception—taking only for granted that you have the love of humanity, liberty and justice—I say that the mercy you show now you will one day yourselves receive, with the pardon of the Infinite Justice.” But indeed, gentlemen, I have but acts of thanksgiving to make to you, and I make them to all who have helped to popularise our cause and to ensure its victory. On the morrow of the day on which I uttered my first revelations from this pulpit, the press of Paris repeated with one voice the message I had delivered. In truth, as happens with all events in which opposing parties see opportunities of advantage, and especially with all those events wherein the Church bears some part, attacks, inventions, even outrages followed, later on, those first manifestations of sympathy, and that first approbation. You may read what was written in this sense; I have read it all myself. But if even the most hostile journals are represented to-day in this vast congregation, I would assure them that indeed I can remember now nothing but their service to our cause. The conspiracy that would have effectually damaged it is the conspiracy of silence. In an enterprise such as ours, it was above all needful, as I have said, that public opinion should be informed. If, then, you have aimed shafts at me personally, I thank you, gentlemen; it will be to my eternal gain; but I thank you doubly, in that while you wrote against me, you served the cause of the Slave. In short, everything has contributed to the results. The several Governments, at the instance of England, did not refuse attention to the signs, daily growing more distinct, of the pressure of public opinion.     •     •     •

After a striking picture of the horrors of Slave-raiding and a hint that some kind of physical force might have to be employed, His Eminence continued :—

#### WHAT HAS BEEN RESOLVED UPON.

Those measures, relating to the starting-places of the caravans, to the points of embarkation, to the passage of Arab boats, to the approaches to the markets, are precisely the measures for which I pleaded. And now it is done; not only on the Nyanza and the Tanganyika—places I specified—but at all points. The several Powers have undertaken the carrying out of these measures in the districts within their jurisdiction; they have promised to give their protection and their patronage to all that shall be done by societies having the same object, or by individuals. Moreover, it would be to know little of the lofty spirit that inspired the members of the Brussels Conference to suppose that they stop there. They summoned not merely the necessary force for the protection of the work of civilisation; by its side they called forth the impulse of that work itself. They specified its offices: administration, science, industry, commerce, education, and finally the Christian Mission, to which the Christian Powers have offered freedom and protection. And you have been witnesses how our Holy Father the POPE, after having given all credit to the measures decided upon by the Powers—to the measures of force of which, in some form or other, he proclaims the necessity—goes on to remind us that we have another duty to fulfil, the duty of making known the name and the laws of GOD to those who know them not: *Hi in curribus et hi in equis, nos autem in nomine Domini*. To me the POPE addressed a brief, recently, which was to make known to all the religious societies evangelising Africa—Lazarists, Jesuits, Fathers of the Holy Spirit, Missionaries of Lyons, Missionaries of Algiers, Franciscans, Capucins—his desire that the numbers

of missionaries should be increased, as far as may be amid the difficulties of the times ; every day adds to the necessity of their multiplication for the fulfilment of a task so huge.

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Such is the undertaking resolved upon by the Powers. If they hold to their decision—and for confirming them therein we have still to trust to public opinion, Catholic public opinion foremost—there can be no more doubt as to the ultimate success. That end will not be reached in a day ; and it would not be too much to say that an abrupt end would not even be good for Africa, to which the traditional habits of many centuries, however cruel, secure some kind of social order, too liable to be replaced by sudden chaos. That evil would be still greater than the evil of the past. The project is barely decided, its execution is to come. If it is carried through, we cannot doubt—despite the temporary abstention of Holland, to which nation I make here, in the name of the whole of the civilised world, a last appeal—that Slavery will one day be abolished as completely in its domestic form as in the form of capture and trade. In order to secure more perfectly the abolition of the present infamies, our crusade has decided, according to the example of the States in their political action, to organise a division of labour among our several committees. If the various Powers had insisted upon all working together, without distinction or division, at the civilising of Africa, their action would have ended in confusion, in rivalries, in sterile contentions, and, perhaps, in a disorder worse than that of mere primitive barbarism. They wisely resolved to work within limits and to respect the boundaries of each distinct sphere of influence. Begun at the Congress of Berlin, the work is closing to-day without any of those hostilities which, in the present state of the world, we had so much reason to dread. Study the latest maps of Africa, and you will find no single remote district that is not attached to the name of one or other of the European Powers. Belgium began with her Congo ; England and Germany are in the eastern parts ; Italy in the ancient Ethiopia ; France in the regions so situated as to complete her domain on the Mediterranean and the Ocean. In these several divisions, each nation is independent and able to work for its own interest, while thereby it contributes to the work of all. The political transformation of Africa has thus been hastened on, yet without violence, without shocks, under the stress of the two emotions that most nobly excite a people—love of country and love of the human race. The same is to be said of the Anti-Slavery Crusade. From the first, that double thought has been in the mind of the great POPE who has made this appeal to our devotion. He desired to abolish, with the free concurrence of all, an evil detested and disowned by the whole of the civilised world. It is one of the noblest events in history—the proposal, the discussion, the decision, the proclamation of this enterprise, by the Act of the Brussels Conference, on the vote of the nations, at a suggestion from the aged Pontiff's voice. But our crusade would have failed, as the political settlement of Africa, in like conditions, would have failed, if, after uniting in a common purpose of persuading the Powers to a solemn engagement, we had not divided and limited the sphere in which each of us was to act. The Holy Father has desired us to do this. Our labour, then, was divided from the beginning, in prevision of the state of things that now exists, among as many committees as there are nations practically interested in the future of our continent. Each of these committees is concerned, in Africa, with the region placed under the influence of the nation to which itself belongs. Of course, every Christian European Government reserves the liberty



of employing on its domain any help and service offered by members of any nationality. Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen offered themselves as volunteers to the Belgian corps. It was on a Belgian mission that STANLEY twice crossed Africa. It was on Belgian territory that our own heroic JOUBERT has headed, for six years past, his little band of negroes, armed for the protection of natives and of missionaries against the Slave-hunters, on the shores of Tanganyika. The Powers have undertaken to give protection and liberty of action to all who present themselves, whencesoever they come, as helpers in the destruction of Slavery—whether they be constituted societies, private persons, or missionaries.     \*     \*     \*

### THE GOOD SEED.

With this thought suggested to me by my hopes, I have for twenty-two years desired to prepare the way for the Christian occupation of these lost regions. PIUS IX., with his ardent courage, entered into these views; and a Pontifical decree, of August 6, 1868, places under the special jurisdiction of the ARCHBISHOP OF ALGIERS the deserts of the Sahara and all the interior regions of the Soudan, extending beyond the missions already constituted on the coast by the Holy See; with commission to prepare the way for Christian liberty and the Gospel. What have I done in these immense regions? I have done what the Church does; that Church which Our Lord has constituted by His example, the great sower of seed. *Exiit qui seminat seminare.* I have sowed what Christians sow, as our TERTULLIAN has said, when they would assure eternal harvests. I have sowed blood, the blood of my sons, of those White Fathers whom you now see around this pulpit. Six of them, besides those who have been sacrificed in other regions of Africa, have suffered martyrdom under the blows of the barbarians, and fallen, blessing their murderers. How could I forget them to-day, in this parish of Saint-Sulpice, to which the first of them belonged by birth, like yourselves, my dear brothers; and whence, six years before his martyrdom, he set out to train himself among us for the rude life of a missionary. But this apostolic blood has not been the only blood. Every species of devotion is found united in France for a conquest appointed us by Providence; science, charity, heroism, the army itself, have left, during a quarter of a century, the traces of their blood-stained heroism in the desert. And this should have been avenged, because the honour of France and the army was concerned; and it is not permitted to a people, above all a Christian people, to squander its honour. But we, unfortunately, hesitated until to-day. Thus, when the papers informed us that, by agreement with the European Powers, the Sahara and the Central Soudan had been recognised as henceforth within the sphere of our influence, I regarded this act as the providential vindication of so many sacrifices. But what has been done is only the dawn. Now come the burden and heat of the day. It is on this account that I appeal anew to the French National Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. Its members are not ignorant that, as usual, objections have already been brought forward. But for those who have studied these questions and the moral and material factors for their solution, the objections are already in the dust.

### THE WORK OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY.

I speak on the authority of those who know, and whom, in token of my absolute confidence, I have offered to accompany, in spite of my age, that I may secure the succours of my ministry to their expedition. But after the work of force, which is

necessary, but to which I can offer only the concurrence of my prayers and good wishes, must come that of civilisation and peace. I can but encourage the French Anti-Slavery Committee to enter upon this latter. It will not in fact suffice to reduce, as we can easily reduce, the Touaregs to submission. That is the work of our soldiers. We must gain hearts. And under this heading, how many useful things are there to do! The education of tribes reduced to the most frightful misery by centuries of oppression, of impious strifes, and of all the disorders that strifes entail; the gathering together of wandering peoples who have lost all traditions of labour, and are reduced in the midst of incessant hostilities to a single means of living—pillage, assassination, the traffic in man, more frequent and atrocious at our very gates than anywhere else, even in Africa. What we have to do is to restore life to their oases by searching for forgotten waters, by recommencing the cultivation appropriate to their soil, by the instruction of their children, by the care that charity will bestow upon their sick, by the refuge she will offer to fugitive Slaves. This is the part which I have reserved, as you know, for the work of the crusade in the African Sahara. I do not speak, even for our missionaries, of the preaching of the Faith. I think that is not the way to begin in the midst of Mussulman populations. We must begin by gaining their hearts, and by avoiding any excitement of their fanaticism. Near the *bordjs* where our soldiers shall plant their standards, then, I would establish, please God, posts of charity, of industry, of mercy. The gathering together of my *personnel* is begun. The house where I shall complete its formation is ready, upon the very threshold of the desert. There I call upon all those to join me who are ready—not for the armed conquest of the Sahara, the project of others—but to make the French name and influence loved among these forlorn populations; and to prove to them that, if one sentiment inspires our country in its conquest, it is above all that of the good to be achieved.

#### FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

I draw to a close, my most dear brethren. It is the last discourse that I shall speak to France. I have long known by too many signs that old age is come upon me. I feel that infirmities will prevent me from carrying abroad again the mere remnant of my powers. I perceive, besides, a manifest sign of my own decline, in your presence in this church at this solemn moment, Monseigneur [LIVINHAC]. I have obtained of the Holy Father your release from the ties which attached you to the Vicariate-Apostolic of Nyanza, so that I may employ the zeal, the virtues, and the talents which you have received from GOD, in the direction—under my authority, while I live, and as my successor after my death—of the missionary labours which have been entrusted to me. The great LEO XIII, to whom I have been happy to devote the very last strength of my life, has vouchsafed to grant my request. You have now come to me, Monseigneur. Indeed, I am no ELIJAH, but I lay upon your shoulders, as upon those of ELISEUS, the mantle I can no longer wear quite alone. It will be your part henceforth to take my place in France, in our Congregation, to plead the cause of our missionaries and of our work; to stretch forth for them in our churches, as I have done so long, hands that have been manacled for the love of our Saviour, and to lift up in them the voice of a suffering Confessor of JESUS CHRIST. As for me, I am going back to my Africa, not again to travel thence, but to dedicate to that land all the courage which, under the pressure of years, it may please GOD to leave to me; happy if, having done as well as I could, for more than a quarter of a century, for the sanctification of the sheep of my flock, I may be permitted to fall by the wayside in search of the sheep that have gone astray! Monseigneur (the Nuncio), the living memory and the august figure that have animated my speech to-day are those of the great POPE whom your Excellency represents amongst us. From him alone I hold my mission, and the mission I have passed on to this young and generous apostle. It is he who is about to bless, by your hands, the people kneeling at your feet. Amen!

## Proceedings at the Congress.

ON Monday, September 22nd, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Delegates assembled in the large Council Room of the PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, under the presidency of CARDINAL LAVIGERIE. His Eminence gave a warm welcome to all the representatives of the various National Committees, and had a few kindly words for every one of them.

To Mr. ALLEN he accorded a specially affectionate greeting, asking to be allowed to embrace in him "*toute l'Angleterre Anti-esclavagiste*," explaining at the same time to the meeting how gratefully he remembered the reception accorded him in London by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

After a short introductory address, CARDINAL LAVIGERIE vacated the presidential chair, having nominated M. KELLER, formerly Deputy for Belfort, and a well-known French Abolitionist, to take his place at the table. The proceedings of the Congress will be found in the Resolutions printed herewith in French and English, the copy of the Resolutions that were passed having been given us by Monseigneur BRINCAT, Bishop of Adrumète, the active and zealous head of the Anti-Slavery work in Paris, where he acts as the representative of CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

It is very pleasing to record that the greatest deference was shown to the British Delegates whenever they felt it necessary to suggest some alteration in the Resolutions proposed. This was notably the case in Resolution II., which, in its original form, appeared as though the sphere of action of each Committee might be limited, whereas, in its present form, it leaves unimpaired the universal supervision of Slavery and the Slave-trade, which the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was formed to carry out.

Resolution No. III., as carried, is more in accord with the pacific measures always advocated by the English Society, and with the expressed opinion of POPE LEO XIII., that public opinion must be the chief agent in stopping the Slave-trade, than the Resolution as originally proposed.

Resolution No. V. being entirely devoted to the object of making an annual collection throughout Europe, under the direction of the POPE, which it was understood was to be remitted to the Paris office, and devoted to works of charity and missions, it was felt that the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY would be unable to join in such annual collection. The reasons given by the English Delegates were received in the most friendly spirit, and it was stated by the President that Resolution V. would be discussed without any English representative taking part therein.

The Resolutions published below speak for themselves, and we believe that the action of the Congress, notwithstanding the objection taken in some quarters against its clerical character, will materially assist the various Governments in carrying out the anti-Slavery policy to which they have pledged themselves at the Conference at Brussels.



It was decided that the Paris Congress should meet again at a period not longer than two years from the present time, and the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in forwarding to CARDINAL LAVIGERIE a congratulatory letter thanking his Eminence for the kind reception given to its representatives, has formally invited the Congress to hold its next meeting in London, in the summer of 1892.

We append the various documents connected with the Congress.

#### LIST OF DELEGATES.

Germany: M. SIÉGER, Président du Comité de Cologne; M. FRANÇOIS RODY. Austria-Hungary: M. DE GATTI, Président provisoire du Comité de Vienne. Belgium: MGR. JACOBS, Curé doyen de Ste-Gudule, Vice-Président du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Bruxelles; M. LE COMTE HYPPOLITE D'URSEL, du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Bruxelles; M. DESCAMPS-DAVID, professeur à l'Université Catholique de Louvain, du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Bruxelles. Spain: M. LUIS SORELA, Délégué Général de l'Œuvre en Espagne; M. LE MARQUIS DE LEMA, Duc de Ripalda, Secrétaire Général du Comité de Madrid. France: M. JULES SIMON, de l'Académie Française, Président du Comité de Haut Patronage; M. KELLER, Président du Comité Directeur; M. LE MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ, Membre de l'Institut, Vice-Président du Comité Directeur; M. LE BARON D'AVRIL, du Comité Directeur; M. GEORGES PICOT, Membre de l'Institut, Vice-Président du Comité de Haut Patronage; M. LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS, Membre de l'Institut, Secrétaire du Comité de Haut Patronage. Great Britain: M. JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER, LL.B. Avocat; M. JOHN V. CRAWFORD, ancien Consul d'Angleterre à Cuba; M. CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secrétaire Général de l'Anti-Slavery Society. Italy: M. LE PRINCE CAMILLE ROSPIGLIOSI, Président du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Rome; M. LE COMMANDEUR FILIPPO TOLLI, Vice-Président du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Rome; M. LE CHEVALIER SIMONETTI, Secrétaire du Comité D<sup>r</sup> de Rome; MGR. DOMENICO PIZZOLI, du Comité de Palerme; M. L'ABBÉ ENRICO ATTANASIO, du Comité de Naples; M. LE COMTE MARINO SALUZZO, du Comité de Naples; M. LE DUC GIOVANNI MELZI D'ERIL, Président du Comité de Milan; M. LE MARQUIS CORNAGGIA, du Comité de Milan; M. LE COMMANDEUR GHISALBERTI, du Comité de Milan; R. P. MONTUORO, du Comité de Turin. Portugal: M. LE COMTE DE MACEDO, Vice-Président du Comité de Lisbonne; M. C. R. DU BOCAGE, Secrétaire Général du Comité de Lisbonne; M. LUCIANO CORDEIRO, Secrétaire Général du même Comité. Secrétariat Général, M. LE COMTE DE RESBECQ, du Comité Directeur de Paris.

In addition to the above, PRINCE CASSANO, of Italy, was present, and delivered an admirable discourse on the question of "Free Native Labour."

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#### SÉANCES PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

After the morning sittings, which were held *in camerà*, public meetings were held in the large hall of the same building, at which addresses were

delivered by the President, M. KELLER ; M. DESCAMPS (Belgium) ; BARON D'AVRIL (France) ; MARQUIS VOGÜÉ, and others. The President's address was an eloquent sketch upon the history of the Slave-trade, and was listened to by the mixed audience with marked interest. BARON D'AVRIL, read a paper describing the proposed railway from Algiers to Lake Tchad, whilst the MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ announced to the meeting the resolutions that had been passed by the Congress.

In the concluding public *séance*, CARDINAL LAVIGERIE consented to take the presidential chair, having on his right hand Monsigneur LIVINHAC, M. KELLER, the President, and on the left various distinguished delegates. His Eminence addressed the meeting in a conversational manner, and in the happiest vein, and was specially courteous to the ladies present, in whose name he embraced one of the poor black boys, who had had his ear cut off by order of M'WANGA because he would not give up his Christianity. An interesting account of these native Christians will be found on another page.

#### AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEANCE

Mr. ALLEN, on the part of his compatriots, rose and delivered the following short address :

EMINENCE, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

En ma qualité officielle de représentant d'une Société que S. E. le Cardinal a qualifiée de " Société Antiesclavagiste doyenne du monde," je me permets de proposer un vote cordial de remerciement à ce grand homme pour l'occasion qu'il a fournie de nous réunir dans cette grande ville de Paris, et de mettre de côté toute rivalité nationale pour délibérer ensemble sur les moyens les plus propres à abolir à jamais les horreurs de la chasse à l'homme, et de l'esclavage même.

Que l'initiative prise si généreusement pour son Eminence ait des résultats qui dépassent nos aspirations les plus hardies pour le bien des peuples d'Afrique. Et que DIEU prolonge la vie précieuse du Cardinal pour que son Eminence puisse contempler le progrès de l'œuvre d'émancipation du continent noir.—Tel est le vœu sincère de nous tous.

HIS EMINENCE, who was visibly moved, rose and said :—" That as the meeting had just witnessed his embrace of one of those poor lads, whose father had been martyred before his eyes, and whose own ear had been cut off ; vous me permettrez, maintenant, à embrasser en Monsieur ALLEN, qui vient de m'adresser, la grande nation Antiesclavagiste d'Angleterre."

HIS EMINENCE, having bestowed the Benediction, the words of which, in Latin, had been forwarded by telegraph from Pope LEO XIII., the proceedings terminated.

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## Resolutions of the Congress.

WITH TRANSLATION APPENDED.

As Proposed—

As Passed—

I.

*D'adhérer publiquement aux dispositions de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Bruxelles, tel qu'il est adopté par les Puissances.*

*Le Congrès adresse aux Puissances signataires de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Bruxelles l'expression de sa profonde reconnaissance pour l'œuvre qu'elles ont accomplie; et exprime le vœu que les dernières formalités qui restent à remplir le soient sans délai pour répondre aux sentiments de tout le monde civilisé.*

To adhere publicly to the provisions of the General Act of the Conference of Brussels, as adopted by the Powers.

The Congress offers to the Powers which have signed the General Act of the Conference of Brussels, the expression of its profound thankfulness for the work which it has accomplished, and expresses the desire that the last formalities which remain to be carried out, may be accomplished without delay, in conformity with the wishes of the whole civilised world.

AS PROPOSED—

AS PASSED—

II.

*De décider que l'Œuvre Antiesclavagiste se divisera toujours en Comités Nationaux absolument indépendants, selon la nation à laquelle chacun d'eux appartient et de préciser, en conséquence, la sphère d'action que chacun de ces Comités devrait adopter en Afrique.*

*L'œuvre antiesclavagiste est divisée en Comités Nationaux qui, moralement unis dans la poursuite d'un but commun, ont une organisation et un mode d'action absolument indépendants.*

To move that the Anti-Slavery work shall always be divided amongst National Committees, absolutely independent, according to the nationality to which each belongs, and to define, in consequence, the sphere of action that each of these Committees should undertake in Africa.

The Anti-Slavery movement shall be divided into National Committees, which, whilst morally united in the pursuit of a common end, shall have an organisation and mode of action absolutely independent.



## AS PROPOSED—

*S'il y a lieu pour les Comités Nationaux d'offrir leur concours actif aux Gouvernements respectifs dans la sphère d'influence territoriale de chacun d'eux, principalement pour la création de corps de volontaires choisis parmi les hommes qui se seraient spontanément offerts à chaque Comité.*

Whether the National Committees should offer their active help to their respective Governments, within the territorial sphere of influence of each one of them, more especially for the formation of bodies of volunteers, chosen from men who shall have spontaneously offered themselves to each Committee.

## AS PASSED—

## III.

*Le Congrès compte avant-tout sur les moyens pacifiques et spécialement sur l'action morale des Missionnaires pour relever les noirs. Aussi est-il résolu à seconder les Missionnaires par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.*

The Congress relies, above all, upon pacific measures, and especially upon the moral action of missionaries, in order to elevate the blacks. Further, it is determined to second the efforts of the missionaries by all the means in its power.

## AS PASSED—

## IV.

*Les Comités Nationaux feront œuvre utile en suscitant, là où les circonstances le font désirer les dévouements privés et le concours de volontaires dans les conditions et sous les réserves édictées au Chapitre I<sup>er</sup> de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Bruxelles.*

The National Committees will perform useful work, by arousing where circumstances render it desirable, private self devotion, and the help of volunteers, under the conditions, and with the reservations laid down in Chapter I. of the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

## AS PROPOSED—

*De rechercher un moyen facile et pratique de procurer des ressources*

## AS PASSED—

## V.

*Le Congrès exprime respectueusement le vœu que le Saint Père qui a*

*annuelles aux œuvres africaines de charité et de mission auxquelles l'Acte de la Conférence de Bruxelles fait appel et promet protection.*

To find some easy and practical method of raising annual contributions towards the African works of charity and missions, for which the Act of the Brussels Conference in fact appeals and promises protection.

AS PROPOSED—

*D'examiner dans quels termes la question des travailleurs libres pourrait être résolue sans nuire aux intérêts des colons Européens, ni à ceux de la liberté des noirs.*

To examine in what way the question of free labour can be settled without injury to the interests of the European Colonists, and to the freedom of the blacks.

AS PROPOSED—

*De chercher le moyen pratique de résoudre la question du fanatisme Mahométan Africain (Mahdisme, Senoussisme, etc.) sans donner lieu*

*glorieusement réindiqué la liberté des enfants déshérités, de la grande famille humaine, et qui a si généreusement contribué aux premières dépenses de l'œuvre, se rendant à la prière du CARDINAL LAVIGERIE accorde une quête annuelle pour les besoins de l'œuvre anti-eslavagiste.*

The Congress respectfully expresses its desire that the Holy Father who has so gloriously upheld the liberty of the disfranchised children of the great human family, and who has so generously contributed to the preliminary expenses of the work, will, in response to the prayer of CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, grant an annual collection for the necessities of the Anti-Slavery work.

AS PASSED—

VI.

*Le Congrès émet le vœu que des mesures soient prises, si déjà elles ne l'ont été, pour prévenir les abus du recrutement des travailleurs libres, et sauvegarder efficacement la liberté des noirs et la sincérité des engagements conclus avec eux.*

The Congress expresses the opinion that measures should be taken, if this has not already been done, to prevent the abuses connected with the recruiting of free labourers, so as to safeguard efficiently the freedom of the blacks, and to guarantee the contracts entered into with them.

AS PASSED—

VII.

*Le Congrès appelle l'attention de toutes les Puissances, même Musulmanes, sur les dangers que le développement de certaines sectes*

*à des accusations de persécution religieuse.*

To find some practical means of resolving the question of Moham-medan African fanaticism, (Mahdism, Senoussism, &c.), without giving cause for being accused of religious persecution.

AS PROPOSED—

*De continuer à agir sur l'opinion par le moyen des Bulletins antiesclavagistes et par des communications faites à la presse afin d'assurer l'exécution stricte des décisions adoptées par les Puissances.*

To continue to act upon public opinion by means of Anti-Slavery journals, and by communications made to the Press, for the purpose of ensuring the strict carrying out of the Acts adopted by the Powers.

AS PROPOSED—

*D'élire immédiatement, parmi les membres des Comités Nationaux, le Jury appelé à juger le concours ouvert pour la composition de l'ouvrage populaire le plus propre à favoriser,*

*Musulmanes Africaines fait courir à la civilisation et à la liberté des noirs.*

The Congress calls the attention of all the Powers, including Moham-medan, to the dangers threatening civilisation and the liberty of the negroes, in consequence of the development of certain Mohammedan sects.

AS PASSED—

#### VIII.

*Il est à désirer que chaque Comité fasse paraître périodiquement et propage le plus tôt possible un Bulletin antiesclavagiste et entretienne des relations permanentes avec la presse afin de la tenir au courant de tout ce qui concerne la question de l'esclavage. Il paraît aussi important que l'échange de ces publications soit fait entre les divers Comités Nationaux, et qu'une entente commune maintienne entre eux les liens nécessaires aux progrès de l'œuvre.*

It is desirable that each Committee should periodically publish and circulate an Anti-Slavery journal, and enter into permanent relations with the Press, in order to keep it informed upon all matters concerning Slavery and the Slave-trade. It is also important that an exchange of publications should be made by the different National Committees, and that a mutual understanding should be maintained as to the necessary means for promoting the work.

AS PASSED—

#### IX.

*Le Congrès exprime sa reconnaissance au donateur du prix de vingt mille francs (20,000) et décide qu'il chaque Comité National examinera les manuscrits destinés au concours*



*dans l'opinion, la cause de l'abolition de l'esclavage Africain, et de préciser les conditions de ce concours.*

To elect at once from the members of the National Committees a Jury to select from the open competition the works most fitted to forward, in their opinion, the cause of the Abolition of African Slavery, and to decide the conditions of the competition.

*qui lui seront envoyés. Il designera celui ou ceux qui lui paraîtront dignes d'obtenir le prix proposé et nommera un délégué qui se réunira aux membres de l'Institut de France faisant partie du Comité antiesclavagiste de Paris, pour former le Jury chargé de décerner le prix.*

The Congress expresses its thankfulness to the donor of the prize of 20,000 francs, and resolves that each National Committee shall examine those manuscripts intended for competition which shall be forwarded to it. It will select such as appear to it worthy to compete for the prize, and shall appoint a delegate, who shall be associated with the members of the Institute of France, forming part of the Anti-Slavery Committee of Paris, in order to form the Jury charged with the duty of awarding the prize.

AS PASSED—

X.

*Le Congrès émet le vœu que les secours envoyés aux Missionnaires soient exemptés des droits de Douane.*

The Congress expresses the hope that the goods sent out to the missionaries may be exempt from Customs duty.

AS PASSED—

XI.

*Le Congrès, estimant qu'il est éminemment utile que les délégués des Comités nationaux se réunissent encore pour échanger leurs vues et stimuler réciproquement leur zèle, décide qu'un nouveau Congrès Anti-esclavagiste aura lieu dans un délai de deux ans au plus tard.*

The Congress, deeming it to be specially important for the Delegates of the National Committees to meet again in order to exchange their opinions and to stimulate each other's zeal, hereby declares that a new Anti-Slavery Congress shall be convened within a period of two years at the latest.

### The Anti-Slavery Society to Cardinal Lavigerie.

WE are indebted to Mr. JAMES LONG, M.A., a Member of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY for the following French version of the Secretary's letter to CARDINAL LAVIGERIE. His long experience in France and intimate intercourse with the statesmen and diplomatists of that country has given him a knowledge of the language not often possessed by Englishmen. Mr. LONG is well known for the admirable manner in which he carried out the beneficent work of distributing the large funds raised by the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS for the relief of the misery in France caused by the Franco-German War, and again after the terrible inundations in the Departments of the Garonne, Hautes Pyrenées, &c., in 1875. In Bulgaria, also, during the Russo-Turkish War, he successfully carried out a similar beneficent work, in the course of which he encountered, not only great hardships, but imminent peril to his life.

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON,

14th October, 1890.

EMINENCE ILLUSTRISSE,

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Eminence qu'à la séance mensuelle du Comité Exécutif de la Société Antiesclavagiste Britannique, tenue à Londres le 4 cour, j'eus la haute satisfaction d'y soumettre à son appréciation un compte-rendu des délibérations du Congrès Antiesclavagiste qui prit lieu à Paris le 22 du mois dernier, sous le haut patronage de votre Eminence.

Ce Comité me charge donc d'exprimer à votre Eminence ainsi qu'au Comité Exécutif Antiesclavagiste à Paris, sa profonde reconnaissance de la réception gracieuse offerte à ses Délégués par cette auguste Assemblée—le Congrès. Il s'empresse de plus de reconnaître bien cordialement la haute appréciation que votre Eminence entretient encore de l'accueil bienveillant, franc et sincère fait à votre Eminence à Londres en 1888, de la part de la Société Antiesclavagiste Britannique et du peuple Anglais.

La vive émotion et l'enthousiasme remarquable inspirés en Angleterre de l'allocution éloquente prononcée à cette époque à Londres par votre Eminence, devint véritablement un puissant levier, entre les mains de la Société Antiesclavagiste Britannique, par moyen duquel son Représentant Parlementaire Monsieur SYDNEY BUXTON, réussit à tant remuer la Chambre des Communes Anglaises qu'il obtint un vote à l'unanimité de cette Assemblée Nationale—résolution adoptée par le Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne—en faveur d'une Conférence Internationale des Puissances afin de s'associer pour réprimer et détruire, la traite et l'esclavagisme Africain. Cette Conférence se réunit récemment à Bruxelles avec les plus heureux résultats—pourvu seulement que l'opposition offert par la Hollande soit surmontée.

Le Comité Antiesclavagiste Britannique espère donc que les Résolutions du Congrès à Paris appuyeraient fort la grande œuvre de la Conférence des Puissances à Bruxelles, afin que l'opposition de la Hollande s'incline devant l'appel émouvant, au nom du monde civilisé tout entier, fait à ce pays par

votre Eminence. Il espère encore vivement qu'il plaise au Dieu Tout-Puissant à prolonger la vie précieuse de votre Eminence jusqu'à ce que soit aboli ce fléau—cette cruelle chasse à l'homme qui depuis de longues années a désolé l'Afrique.

Ce Comité se félicite de ce qu'un second Congrès pareil se réunirait d'ici à deux ans. Il me prie donc de solliciter l'appui de votre Eminence à son invitation (y offerte officiellement), afin que ce Congrès se réunisse à Londres le mois de Juin ou de Juillet, 1892, pendant la séance du Parlement Britannique en vue d'engager davantage l'attention sympathique des membres de cette Assemblée.

Dans l'espérance que ces vœux soient favorablement accueillis de la part de votre Eminence ainsique de celle de vos Collègues illustres, je prie votre Eminence de vouloir bien agréer les plus profonds hommages de

Votre tout dévoué,

CHARLES H. ALLEN,

*Secrétaire de la Société*

*Antiesclavagiste Britannique.*

A Son Eminence le Cardinal LAVIGERIE,  
Archevêque de Carthage et d'Alger.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ROME, le 19th Octobre, 1890.

MONSIEUR ET RESPECTABLE AMI,

Je suis très touché de votre bonne lettre du 14 Octobre, que je reçois au moment même où je me prépare à quitter Rome. Je pars dans quelques heures, et par conséquent je ne puis vous écrire une longue lettre. Mais, je veux du moins vous donner l'assurance de mes sentiments fraternels, et je prends bonne note de votre désir d'avoir à Londres, dans deux ans, notre prochain congrès. Je ne doute pas que tous nos collègues ne soient heureux comme moi, de donner cette nouvelle marque de respectueuse sympathie à un doyen des Sociétés Antiesclavagistes de l'Europe.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur et respectable ami, l'expression de mes respectueux et affectueux sentiments.

CH. CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

A Monsieur CHARLES H. ALLEN.

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Letters were also forwarded from the Society to Monseigneur BRINCAT, BARON FOREL, M. KELLER, President of the Congress, and the MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ. We are glad to note that these gentlemen agree with His Eminence CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, in accepting the invitation of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY for the next Meeting of the Congress to be held in London in 1892.



## The Press on the Paris Conference.

THE English Press has, almost unanimously, entered into the spirit of Cardinal LAVIGERIE's movement for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Want of space prevents our quoting from more than one or two of the public journals of England, and also from the well-known French paper, "*Le Gaulois*."

"THE TIMES."

PARIS, 24th September.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE's Anti-Slavery Congress has closed, after two days of long and close deliberation. As only the afternoon public sittings were open to the Press, it was thought better not to discuss the proceedings until the resolutions had been officially announced. Much has been said about the clerical nature of the crusade against the Slave-trade, which Cardinal LAVIGERIE has been preaching throughout Europe, with the special sanction of LEO XIII., and some have prophesied that the Congress would be a failure. In this they are certainly mistaken. The Cardinal, remembering the warm welcome he had received from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, during his visit to London, in 1888, cordially invited that body to send delegates to the Paris Congress. The invitation was accepted in the generous spirit in which it was given, and that Society, which has been working on non-political and unsectarian lines for more than half a century, has in the persons of its three delegates, received the warmest welcome, not only from his Eminence, but from every one of the members of the Congress.

There were points upon which it was certain that the English delegates could not possibly agree with the programme put forth by the head bureau in Paris, and already published in *The Times*. One of the most important was Article No. 2, which, as originally proposed, would have tended to the limiting of each national committee to the sphere of action included in those parts of Africa under the protection of the flag of that nation. The ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY accepts of no limit to its sphere of action, but adheres to the clause in its constitution, framed more than fifty years ago, which says that the objects of this Society are the universal extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade. It is pleasant to record that the objection taken by the English delegates was met in the most friendly spirit by the president, M. KELLER. The opinion of Germany, Belgium, and Italy being in favour of the alterations proposed, the Article now provides that every national committee shall be left absolutely independent.

It was quite understood from the first that the English delegates could not vote in favour of any measures that would in any way confine the action of the Congress to any particular faith, and this action on their part met with the most hearty approval. In recognition of the kind reception given to them, it was decided that Mr. ALLEN, the Secretary of the English Society, should propose a vote of thanks to Cardinal LAVIGERIE at the public sitting of the Congress yesterday afternoon. This was done after the meeting had listened to a long and most interesting narrative from Bishop LIVINHAC, who only returned on Saturday last from a twelve years' residence in Uganda at the Court of KING M'TESA. The fifteen or twenty black boys who accompanied the Bishop were objects of great interest to the large assembly. It is noteworthy that his Eminence has selected for their place of education an institution in Malta, under the English flag. The proposal of the vote of thanks to the Cardinal was followed by a striking proof of the *entente cordiale* which prevailed, for his

Eminence asked Mr. ALLEN to permit him to embrace in him the great Anti-Slavery English nation, and this truly fraternal action was responded to by the hearty cheers of the large meeting. It is intended that the Congress shall meet again in two years.

The French committee entertained their foreign friends at a banquet at the Continental Hotel last evening, presided over by M. KELLER, who was ably supported by the MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ, BARON D'AVRIL, M. G. PICOT, and M. PONTALIS. It was specially noticed that at this banquet the English representatives had the place of honour.

### "THE DAILY NEWS."

PARIS, *Monday Night.*

THE Anti-Slavery Congress held this morning a private sitting, and in the afternoon a public one, in the hall of the Geographical Society. Cardinal LAVIGERIE only attended the former, reserving himself for the closing address to-morrow evening, but his *alter ego*, Bishop BRINCAT, was present at both, wearing a violet satin gown. Mr. J. V. CRAWFORD, ex-Consul at Havana, and Mr. C. H. ALLEN, represented the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and were received with much kindness by M. KELLER, President of the Congress, and other members of the Paris Anti-Slavery Committee. M. KELLER was elected, by a show of hands, Chairman of the Committee, and Comte de BENBECQ, secretary. The Assessors were Herr STEIGER, Chairman of the Cologne Committee, Mgr. JACOBS, Chairman of the Brussels Committee, Señor SORELA, a delegate of the Madrid Committee, Mr. ALLEN, and Prince ROSPIGLIOSO, Chairman of the Rome Committee. The most important concession was in deferring to the views of Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. ALLEN in regard to the desirability of each nation remaining independent, and not in any degree limited in their action towards any one sphere of influence or possession of any European State in Africa. It will be interesting to know that from the first the Belgian and German delegates sided with those of the BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. What first struck me at the public meeting was the number of ecclesiastics. Not a few were evidently dignitaries, but the greater number were members of African missions. This was evident from their complexions. Some were habited in white frocks, cowls, and black mantles; others in white frocks and hoods, and perhaps about twenty in the skimp black gowns of the Jesuits. These missionaries were all bronzed, bearded, and powerful-looking men. The sun of Africa seemed to agree with them. The laymen had such physiognomies as one sees at the Lent and Advent services at Notre Dame. Nothing could be more unlike the Anti-Slavery Meetings at Exeter Hall. Bishop LIVINHAC, a remarkably handsome man, was on the right of the chairman. He has an Arab cast of face, is as brown as a son of the desert, and has gleaming black eyes, and a long jet black beard, which looked the blacker for its contrast with his white robe. He has just come from Uganda. ° ° °

The practical means of putting down Slavery will be examined into to-morrow, as the backers of a forward colonial policy are sorry that Slavery is abolished in the French possessions, and often do not hesitate to say so. I have several times come upon expressions of such sorrow in the newspapers. Cardinal LAVIGERIE is more against what he calls man-hunting than Slavery—at least for the present. He is not pledged to the no-Slavery-under-any-pretext principle, and does not hesitate to buy young Slaves and bring them up in special schools to hereafter convert their heathen brethren. He is also in favour of using force with the Slave-dealers in the shape of bands of African volunteers or crusaders as soon as they can be got together. Considering the size of Africa and the number and fierceness of her Arab population this

plan must strike English minds as chimerical, and it might contain the germ of a great future danger to Europe. The methods of the BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY are entirely different. It makes no surrender of principle. \* \* \*

"THE GAULOIS," 25th September.

(Translated by J. V. CRAWFORD, Esq.)

INTERVIEW WITH PÈRE LIVINHAC AND HIS UGANDA BLACK CONVERTS.

ONE of the principal attractions at the great ceremony which took place on Sunday, the 21st September, at the Church of Saint Sulpice, and also at the principal meeting of the Anti-Slavery Congress, was the group of young negroes brought from Uganda by Monseigneur LIVINHAC. These children will remain only a few days here, and will leave for Malta next Monday, with their unpretending, kind, and brave bishop. They were presented to me yesterday at the home of the "White Fathers," Rue Cassette, where they have found the most charitable hospitality.

These fourteen negroes are between eight and twenty years old, more or less, for even they themselves have very vague ideas as to their exact age. They have cheerful and frank faces. Their names are exclusively baptismal. In Central Africa the missionaries have the greatest difficulty in recognising their converts. Each one bears the special name of his occupation in that most hierarchical, though very primitive, society. When he changes his occupation or grade he is designated by his new station or rank, so that it becomes difficult to follow the same individual under all his successive appellatives. The baptismal name has at least the advantage of being permanent. Only later on will it be possible for the "White Fathers" to affix surnames which can be transmitted from father to son, and serve to distinguish one family from another.

These fourteen children are full of intelligence. On board of the mail steamer which brought them, they have picked up from the sailors a few words of French, but they have been taught by the missionaries to read and to write their own native language. At the time of my visit one of them was writing a letter, in which he was describing his own and his companions' impressions of the journey and of what they had all seen in Paris. The writing was clear and the paper clean. The impressions of the youthful writer regarding men and things were rather confused, but enthusiastic and just.

"Monseigneur," I asked, after their respectful and friendly greetings, "who precisely are these young people?"

"They are the children of our Christian families. This tall one is PAUL, who, during one of our persecutions, had his left ear cut off. This one, ARSENIUS, witnessed the martyrdom of his own father, whose hands and feet were cut off and burnt! They not only belong to our band of Christians, but have been baptised."

"Is there a difference, then, between your Christians and those baptised?"

"Yes; we have adopted the discipline of the primitive church, so as to avoid apostasy and any falling off. When a man is converted, and becomes a Christian, we receive him, and we instruct him in a house apart, where only the catechism is taught, but we wait four years before we administer the rite of baptism, admit him into the house which serves us for a church, or even speak to him of the Sacrament of the LORD'S Supper. All that comes only after a long course of catechism, as was the case with the primitive Christians. We make baptism the reward of good conduct, but we do not repute the less as Christians those who await that sacrament. Thus MWANGA,



the present King of Uganda, has not yet received baptism, although he is most anxious for it. We wish to make a trial of his constancy."

"And have these children come voluntarily?"

"I was obliged to pick them out from among two or three hundred who begged to accompany me."

"And what did their parents say?"

"Their parents said nothing. Family ties, out yonder, are not very binding. It is with them as with the birds. When the child no longer requires the mother he quits the home-nest most willingly, without anyone troubling himself about him. Nature is bountiful, whilst their wants are limited. The young man goes his own way regardless of his family connections."

"And why did you bring these children when you were returning to Europe?"

"Because, in order to reach the coast of Zanzibar from my post at Mengo, on the north of Lake Victoria, it is necessary to navigate the lake by canoe, then to march for nearly three months with bags of sorgo, rice, and a small herd of goats, as food for the caravan. The porters required for this journey are often Moslems from the coast, but, instead of employing these people, I preferred taking these young converted pagans, who are enterprising and active, who form part of my flock, and who had an intense desire to accompany me. I had also some other natives—pagans, not Mohammedans."

"After our arrival at Zanzibar, these fourteen children begged and beseeched me to take them with me to Europe, and having received Cardinal LAVIGERIE's permission to do so, I brought them along."

"I shall take them from hence to Rome, as the POPE wishes to see the first-fruits of our equatorial Christianity; then to Malta, where we have a special school for young negroes. There they learn French and Italian, and study to become doctors and schoolmasters for our missions. They must learn Italian in order to pursue their medical studies at the University. The climate of Malta suits them admirably. Five have already returned to Africa as Christian medical men to help our missionaries. My fourteen lads will do the same. I do not mean to say that they will all be doctors, but they will know what is essential for service at our missions."

"I am glad they have come to Paris. We will strive, during the few days they are here, to show them all that is grand, striking, and beautiful. What they see will at first confuse them, coming, as they do, so suddenly from the darkness of extreme barbarism to the full blaze of civilisation; but it will all become clear to them upon reflection, and will create a deep impression on their minds. They love France, and we never cease from speaking of it to them."

"And who defrays the expenses of your mission?"

"We receive a subvention from the Propagation of the Faith, and some private donations. We are not rich; our chief, the Cardinal, is overwhelmed with good works. We give our hearts and our good will."

"And also your lives, Monseigneur; for we have heard how you yourself have suffered persecution for the faith, and what a narrow escape you had from death at the hands of your equatorial king."

"Ah! dear sir, the newspapers always exaggerate. If you know any of the editors, tell them not to speak of us, but of our children, of our negroes, of our work, and of what God demands from France for His glory, and for her own!"

And all the time this conversation lasted, the little negroes stood there, with their bright and earnest eyes fixed upon us, looking as if they understood the language of their brave apostle.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## The Anglo-French Agreement.

IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 11th.*

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON regretted that whilst we were negotiating with France with regard to Zanzibar and Madagascar, we had not at the same time brought our fisheries dispute with her to a satisfactory termination. Fishery questions were likely to give rise to great international difficulties, and, if possible, they should be settled immediately by arbitration. He desired to congratulate her Majesty's Government upon the success that appeared to have been attained by the Anti-Slavery Conference which had been recently held at Brussels, and for that success we had largely to thank the KING OF THE BELGIANS (hear), though he was glad that the initiative had come from England. (Hear, hear.) The Conference had suggested that one of the most effective modes of striking at the root of the Slave-trade was to open up the interior by means of railroads, steamboats, and carriage roads. They had added, moreover (probably at the suggestion of the German representative), that expeditions and flying columns should be organised. In regard to the opening up and civilising of the country, everyone would agree that this was far the most effective mode of suppressing the Slave-trade. (Hear.) One of the principal reasons which induced him to be glad that these Anglo-German, Anglo-Portuguese and Anglo-French Agreements had been made, was that the delimitation of the respective spheres of influence would induce the representatives and citizens of each nation to attend rather to the development of the country than to devote their energies to planting flags all over Africa. Any development of the country would make for civilisation. (Hear.) But, after all, the opening out of Africa would be a lengthy process—a work of very many years—and meanwhile it was necessary to devise means of scotching, if they could not kill, the Slave-trade. (Cheers.)

Last year, in submitting a motion with reference to the Slavery Conference, he ventured to make three proposals as the best to employ, from the naval point of view, for suppressing Slavery—First, that personal punishment should follow the capture of Slave-traders; second, that there ought to be a more careful supervision of the way in which flags were used to cover acts of Slavery, and, third, that the nations should agree among themselves on the full right of search, so that Slave-traders should not be allowed to escape by flying national flags. (Cheers.) He was glad to think that on all these points the Conference had come to very satisfactory conclusions, which would do much to prevent the Slave-trade across the sea. Each of the nations signing the Agreement had undertaken, within a year of the passing of the Act, to introduce legislation in their respective countries to mete out punishment to Slave-dealers captured and convicted, and this punishment was not, he was glad to say, to be confined to those engaged on the transmarine traffic, but would apply equally to cases of raiding and of mutilation. (Hear, hear.) Then it was satisfactory to find that careful supervision was going to be undertaken with regard to flying flags of different nations, and no vessel would be allowed to fly the flag of any of the Great Powers without strict registration, a proper license, and careful supervision. In regard to the question of the right of search,

they might thank the Government of France for having conceded what, for some time, appeared to a certain extent to be against their will—the right of search to all other nations. Under this Act any native vessel flying a foreign flag, or any vessel under 500 tons, could be captured if it were suspected of being a Slaver, and taken into the nearest port, there to be judged by the proper tribunal, and brought to punishment if convicted; and it was a great thing that the French had seen their way to allow this concession, which would do a great deal to reduce the transmarine Slave-trade. (Cheers). There were, moreover, other matters in which the Act would confer great advantages. An international office was to be instituted at Zanzibar, at which all complaints were to be lodged, and this would do much towards giving proper information regarding Slave-owners. There were stringent conditions attached to the importation of firearms into Africa, and he would rejoice if these restrictions could be properly carried out. It was said, sometimes, that arms ought to be allowed to be imported, for then the natives would be able to defend themselves against the Slave-raiders. He thought, on the contrary, that the importation of arms went to arm the Arabs and not the natives, and made the latter more defenceless. (Hear, hear).

But still more important than all these restrictions would be the action—if genuinely carried out—of Persia, Turkey, and Zanzibar, in regard to the Slave-trade. These countries, to which nearly all the Slaves were sent, and in which the institution of domestic Slavery was recognised, had agreed that in future they would prohibit the import, transit, and departure of Slaves, as well as trade in Slaves. Cure was in this case better than prevention, and if that portion of the Act were really enforced it would strike at the root of the Slave-trade, and be the real cure of the whole evil. (Cheers). Further, the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR had lately issued a decree against domestic Slavery as an institution in his dominions—a most satisfactory step. (Hear, hear). He most heartily congratulated those who had been instrumental in carrying out this great reform, and the only doubt they felt in regard to this matter and the others was whether the influence of the European Powers was sufficient in regard to these semi-civilised nations to induce them to carry out these proposals of the Act. They believed, however, that the influence which would be brought by the other nations, acting in concert, would do a great deal, with these pacific schemes, to reduce this immense evil from which the world had so long been suffering. (Cheers).

Sir R. FOWLER endorsed what had been said by his hon. friend, the member for Poplar; and congratulated him also as mover of the motion last year, on the success of the Anti-Slavery Conference. (Cheers). He considered that the question of the protection of the missionaries in Madagascar, and elsewhere, was one of the most important which would engage the Foreign Office for a long course of years to come.

In the course of his reply to the various speakers in the Debate, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON said:—

The Hon. Member opposite has asked some questions as to the position in which trade on the mainland of Africa is placed by the new Anglo-German Treaty, which has hitherto been regulated by the Treaty with Zanzibar. I may point out that under Article VII. of our Commercial Treaty with Zanzibar all articles of merchandise coming from foreign countries are subject to a duty of 5 per cent., but goods *in transitu* are exempted from that impost. By the terms of the Anglo-German Agreement the



Germans on the mainland are prohibited from imposing any differential duties upon British goods. The question has been asked whether, if the Congo Act does not come into force, the Germans will be able to levy any duties they like. That is not so. They are not entitled to do so by the lapse of the Brussels Act; under the agreement with Zanzibar, to which they are successors, only 5 per cent. can be charged, and I understand that Germany elects to be bound by the Zanzibar Commercial Treaty. With regard to the protest of the Cape as to their not being consulted with respect to the territories which concerns them, I dealt fully with the question in the Debate which took place recently on the Anglo-German Treaty, and I think it is a pity that it should be again raised. We are, no doubt, sorry that so much territory has been allowed to slip from us, that might, I believe, have been brought under the influence of our great colonies, but it is useless and unprofitable to go back to the history of that lapse. For two years there was an endeavour on the part of the German Government to induce us to protect their subjects in that region, but neither the Colonial nor the Imperial Government were willing to undertake the responsibility. In 1884 the Imperial Government warned the Colonial Government that the Germans would undertake the protection of the country if they did not do so themselves, and when after three months they undertook to do so, it was too late. However, we can only deal with the accomplished facts, and can only take blame to ourselves for not having been as wise in our generation as the Germans have been. With regard to the question of freedom of transit, no doubt that has been provided by the Act of Berlin in the Congo zone, but our arrangement has strengthened that provision. Hon. Members talk as if it were impossible to get freedom of transit for our goods through a country without assuming a Protectorate over it. That is a doctrine which cannot be maintained. If there is blame with regard to Africa, we must all share it; but I maintain that in the course of the tenure of office by Her Majesty's present Government, we have confirmed and enlarged the spheres of British influence in Africa. On the Niger the Royal Niger Company has been able to extend its influence over 2,000 miles of waterway, and I have been informed that a person can travel with safety over that length of the Niger and its affluents, and this has been secured at small expenditure and by gentle methods only. We have asserted and maintained the right of free transit over that great river, the Zambesi, into the interior of Africa. In Zanzibar we have secured predominant influence, and I venture to say that we can point with confidence to the results of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. Notice has been taken that our Protectorate under this Agreement does not refer to regions formally leased to British companies for trading purposes, but I apprehend we have secured the British tenure and Protectorate over these regions by other measures. Therefore, I say we may with the greatest confidence anticipate the national approval for the policy of the Government. The naval operations, which have extended over so much time, and which have entailed so much sacrifice on the part of officers and men, have not passed by without a considerable achievement in the cause for which they were sent there. We may, I think, point to the Proclamation of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR with regard to Slavery, which was spontaneous on the part of His Highness. In this respect I ought to express the acknowledgments on the part of the Government to the Hon. Member for Poplar for his recognition of the labours of Her Majesty's Government. I think that all may rejoice with us in what I consider to be the greatest step taken in the last half-century towards the extinction of that accursed traffic. By the Act of Brussels a blow has been struck at the Slave-trade by the united action of all the civilised Powers, which I hope will check the trade in its

development and in its sources. These are some instances of the policy which has been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in Africa. Let it not be said that we have pursued this policy with a disregard for the rights of the natives of that country. We have secured no privileges except by the free rights of the inhabitants of those countries, and by Treaties freely made; and our East African Trading Companies have fortunately been able to secure the advantages they possess without once coming into collision with the natives. The Hon. Member for Leicester and the Hon. Member for West Waterford have referred to the action of the Government with regard to Madagascar. We have been asked if the natives of the island were consulted before the Agreement was entered into. My reply is that the Government have only recognised now what has been done by the Government of Madagascar itself; in the Treaty of 1886 between France and Madagascar it was provided that the French Representative should represent Madagascar in all foreign affairs, and all that Her Majesty's Government has done is to recognise this Act of the Hova Government itself. The Commercial Treaty will be in force as heretofore, and it is only in the relation of France to the foreign affairs of Madagascar that any change has been made. The Hon. Member for Edinburgh has asked about the boundaries of the delimitation of territory between the Niger Company and France. It is impossible to say or to mark on the map the exact boundaries, but it has been secured that France will not claim any territory or Protectorate within the limit of the Treaties made by the Company, or in Sokoto. With regard to trade, of course, we cannot make an agreement with France to the limits of the duty to be charged, because it is well-known that France will not make any agreement of that nature. With respect to the non-inclusion of Newfoundland, the Agreement could not include all outstanding questions; but in what we have now done we have made another step towards a common agreement, and towards removing causes of offence. We have increased our sphere, and obviated causes of jealousy and possible causes of war, and, therefore, we have done good work, and have done something material in the way of guarding and preserving the peace of the world.

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### Rescued Galla Slaves.

IN our last number we published an illustration taken from a photograph of young Galla Slaves rescued by Her Majesty's cruisers, taken to Aden, and thence forwarded by the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions to their establishment in South Africa. We now learn that the party, numbering forty-two boys and twenty-two girls, have safely arrived, and although some of the usual cavillers are asking why these young people should be brought to South Africa, which already teems with black people, there can be no doubt that the Mission did a wise thing to remove these Gallas from the malarious climate of Aden to the healthy one of Lovedale. We are glad to note that these young people will be all taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the boys will learn the use of tools. Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON has offered to take them, when sufficiently advanced, into the service of the IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, in the benevolent hope that by their means the blessings of Christian civilisation may be extended to the north of the present British Sphere, over their own Galla land, and the adjacent regions. In this we heartily wish him God-speed.

## The Anti-Slavery Decree at Zanzibar.

IN our last number we announced the issue, by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, of a decree for the gradual abolition of Slavery throughout his territories. By the courtesy of Colonel EUAN-SMITH, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, we are enabled to present our readers with a *fac-simile* of the decree, and a translation of its terms.

Since the publication of the proclamation of August 1st, the Sultan has found it necessary to publish a second short decree, of which, through the kindness of the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, we are enabled to publish a translation below. This supplementary decree appears to have been issued in order to calm the fears that existed amongst the Arab Slave-owners as to possible insurrectionary rising of their Slaves.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
 سعاده السيد علي بن سعيد سلطان زنجبار الى كافة رعايانا في جميع املاكنا بمنقولنا من هذا التاريخ  
 اعلان  
 الشرط الاول  
 قبلنا جميع الاشتهارات التي عملوا اخواننا واولادنا المقفدين في منع العبيد وتجار العبيد وجميع رعايانا وجب عليهم الامتنال في  
 الاشتهارات المذكورة وضع وانما وضع الاشتهارات المذكورة لانه علينا وعلى رعايانا من الان  
 الشرط الثاني  
 جميع الخدام الذين هم مملوك رعايانا واولادهم سيدقوا في ايديهم مملوكين كما لان لا يبدل شي في حالهم بل بموجب الشرط الاتي  
 الشرط الثالث  
 من حال التاريخ معناه لا احد يبدل او يبيع او يشتري في الخدام المستعربين وغيرهم ومن الان منعنا جميع تجارة العبيد قطعاً وبوت الدلا  
 ليل يشغل بمعدلات في البيوت المذكورة خدام لاجل البيع والشراء وكل من يعمل هذه التجارة او ابدل بخلاف امرنا وجب عليه  
 العقاب ويحول من املاكنا وان لنا احد من رعايانا من العرب وغيرهم يبيع ويشترى في الخدام المستعربين او غيرهم وجب عليه  
 العقاب ويحول جميع خدامه الى رجاوين عنده ويحول من املاكنا وكل بيت يباع فيه خدام ميؤخذ  
 الشرط الرابع  
 اذا مات واحد من رعايانا وخلف اولاد حلاله فالخدام ليكونوا لاولاده وان عدمه الاولاد فالخدام احرار  
 الشرط الخامس  
 كل واحد من رعايانا من العرب وغيرهم فعل ظلم على خدامه او اهدى في منزلته خدامه بغير ما وجب عليه العقاب وان لنا ان نفعل  
 ظلم على خدامه الذي يجازي الحد بجميع خدامه يرخد  
 الشرط السادس  
 بان احد من رعايانا تزوج على حرمه وهي من رعايا الانكليز او رعايا الانكليز تزوج على حرمه وهي من رعايانا لاله سبيل بملك وخدام  
 وكذا كان تولد اولاده لاله سبيل بملك وخدام فليكن لذيكم معلوم وان وجد معهم خدام فالخدام احرار  
 الشرط السابع  
 اعتنق الدولة الانكليز وعتقا رعايا الانكليز لاله سبيل بملك وخدام وان وجد معهم خدام فهم احرار من الان والمعوقين في حال النار  
 في كذا لاله سبيل بملك وخدام وان لنا انهم بملك وخدام وجب عليهم العقاب  
 الشرط الثامن  
 الخدام المملوكين لهم الحق في بشروا نفوسهم بسعر وجبوا ان يبيعوا لاسعاد السيد والعرب ويساء باعنا المملوك لاله سبيل بملك  
 خاصه ويكون ذلك عند حضور القاضي وبعد ذلك القاضي يعطي المملوك ورقة العتق وهم ليكونوا في حمايتنا لا احد يعارضهم  
 وحمايتنا المذكورة تكون لجميع المعتوقين من تاريخ هذا الاعلان خاصه  
 الشرط التاسع  
 من تاريخ هذا الاشتهار كل مملوك له الحق في سبيل الى امام القاضي ويعرض شكيتهم كما لا حراز  
 كتاب محمد في زنجبار ١٥ الحج سنة ١٣٠٧

SEAL.



## TRANSLATION.

In the name of GOD, the Merciful, the Compassionate. The following decree is published by us, SEYYID ALI BIN SAID, Sultan of Zanzibar, and is to be made known to, and to be obeyed by, all our subjects within our dominions from this date.

## DECREE.

1. We hereby confirm all former decrees and ordinances made by our predecessors against Slavery and the Slave-trade, and declare that whether such decrees have hitherto been put in force or not, they shall for the future be binding on ourselves and on our subjects.

2. We declare that, subject to the conditions stated below, all Slaves lawfully possessed on this date by our subjects shall remain with their owners as at present. Their *status* shall be unchanged.

3. We absolutely prohibit, from this date, all exchange, sale, or purchase of Slaves, domestic or otherwise. There shall be no more traffic whatever in Slaves of any description. Any houses heretofore kept for traffic in domestic Slaves by Slave brokers shall be for ever closed, and any person found acting as a broker for the exchange or sale of Slaves shall be liable under our orders to severe punishment, and to be deported from our dominions. Any Arab, or other of our subjects, hereafter found exchanging, purchasing, obtaining, or selling domestic or other Slaves, shall be liable under our orders to severe punishment, to deportation, and the forfeiture of all his Slaves. Any house in which traffic of any kind in any description of Slave may take place shall be forfeited.

4. Slaves may be inherited at the death of their owner only by the lawful children of the deceased. If the owner leaves no such children his Slaves shall *ipso facto* become free on the death of their owner.

5. Any Arab, or other of our subjects, who shall habitually ill-treat his Slaves, or shall be found in the possession of raw Slaves, shall be liable under our orders to severe punishment, and, in flagrant cases of cruelty, to the forfeiture of all his Slaves.

6. Such of our subjects as may marry persons subject to British jurisdiction, as well as the issue of all such marriages, are hereby disabled from holding Slaves, and all Slaves of such of our subjects as are already so married are now declared to be free.

7. All our subjects who, once Slaves, have been freed by British authority, or who have long since been freed by persons subject to British jurisdiction, are hereby disabled from holding Slaves, and all Slaves of such persons are now declared to be free.

All Slaves who, after the date of this decree, may lawfully obtain their freedom, are for ever disqualified from holding Slaves, under pain of severe punishment.

8. Every Slave shall be entitled, as a right, at any time henceforth, to purchase his freedom at a just and reasonable tariff, to be fixed by ourselves

and our Arab subjects. The purchase-money on our order shall be paid by the Slave to his owner before a Kadi, who shall at once furnish the Slave with a paper of freedom, and such freed Slaves shall receive our special protection against ill-treatment. This protection shall also be specially extended to all Slaves who may gain their freedom under any of the provisions of this decree.

9. From the date of this decree every Slave shall have the same rights as any of our other subjects who are not Slaves to bring and prosecute any complaints or claims before our Kadis.

Given under our hand and seal this 15th day of El Hej, 1307, at Zanzibar (August 1, A.D., 1890).

ALI BIN SAID, Sultan of Zanzibar.

#### SECOND DECREE.—(Translation.)

BE it known to all our subjects that our Decree of 15 El Haj, this year 1307, which is now in force, and must remain in force, shall not be the cause of bad behaviour or disobedience on the part of lawful Slaves towards their masters: Be it known to all that Slaves who shall run away without just cause, or otherwise behave badly, shall be punished as before, according to justice, and if necessary they shall be brought before us for punishment.

Let this be known to everybody.

Signed and sealed at Zanzibar, the 23rd of El Haj, August 9th, 1890.

ALI BIN SAID.

NOTE.—We regret to say a report has reached us from a reliable authority that these decrees are at present a dead letter.—[Ed. Reporter.]

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### TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN DAHOMEY.

#### A THOUSAND WOMEN KILLED.

THE sixty-six marines and soldiers whom the *Taurus* has brought from Dahomey to Marseilles will not cause any enthusiasm for Africa at that port. The health of the men has hopelessly gone. The voyage lasted from August 1st till Monday evening, a series of cyclones having driven the *Taurus* greatly out of its course, and caused much sea-sickness.

Everything was quiet when the *Taurus* left Lagos, but on its way home it received at another point news of the defeat of the Egbas tribe by the Dahomeyans, a few days after the former had gained a victory. Thirty villages were destroyed by the Dahomeyans, 3,000 prisoners taken, and 20,000 Egbas fled to the Catholic mission at Abbeokuta. The cruelty was frightful. Children too young to carry off were killed, and some burned alive. King BEHANZIN, advancing into the interior, took 2,000 other prisoners, and killed 1,000 women.—*Daily News*, Sept. 10th.

### Alleged German Pro-Slavery Proclamation.

THE world was startled in September by the publication of a telegram from Zanzibar, stating that the Germans on the East African Coast had issued a Proclamation which was a complete counterblast to the Anti-Slavery decree of the Sultan. If true, this Proclamation would have allowed the unrestricted purchase and sale of Slaves in the German territories of Eastern Africa. Although it was difficult to believe that the Germans could have been guilty of such a transaction almost immediately after the Imperial signature had been attached to the General Act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference, the great precision with which the details were given was sufficient to create a most unpleasant feeling amongst the other signatory Powers.

Happily, we can now state that a denial of the truth of the above report has been published in the German official organ, a translation of which we take from *The Times*, though we could have wished that the mystery about the strange Arab proclamation and its unfortunate publication had been more fully explained.

The one satisfactory feature about this most unpleasant incident has been the unanimity with which the English press, almost without exception, condemned in the strongest terms the supposed breach of faith, with regard to the carrying out of the Anti-Slavery policy agreed upon between Germany and Great Britain. It is quite clear that the world is now convinced that the Slave-trade must be put down, and that all obstacles thrown in the way of the proper carrying out of an Anti-Slavery policy by any Power, great or small, will meet with universal reprobation.

*The Reichsanzeiger*, of October 22, publishes the following detailed explanations with reference to the late alleged Slavery Proclamation at Bagamoyo :—

"On the strength of a telegram from the acting Imperial Commissary for East Africa it has been already declared (at the time of the alleged incident in question) that a proclamation permitting traffic in Slaves was never issued or posted up, either at Bagamoyo or Dar-es-Salaam. Meanwhile, further reports have come in, according to which the following is the history of the incident :—

"On the Arab SOLIMAN BEN NASR visiting Bagamoyo after his return from Europe the Arabs there complained to him of their being much worse off in the matter of the Slave question than their compatriots in Zanzibar, and of their being scarcely able in consequence to reclaim to culture their estates, which had been devastated by the insurrection. For although the Sultan's decree as to the suppression of the sale of Slaves had been published in Zanzibar itself, it was, practically speaking, heeded by no one. It was otherwise in Bagamoyo, where the interdict in question was not valid, but where, in point of fact, all selling of Slaves was prevented. SOLIMAN BEN NASR discussed with his countrymen the possibilities of a remedy, and promised to intercede for them in the affair with the (German) chief of the station.

#### AN ARAB PROCLAMATION.

"To this end he drew up the draft of a proclamation and submitted this document to the chief of the station. The latter only deposited the draft among his papers



without going further into the matter, and it is even now not yet clear how a copy of it ever came to reach the public eye. SOLIMAN BEN NASR himself cannot give any explanation of this.

"Thus, if it appeared that disquietude was beginning to be engendered within the German sphere of interest on account of the action of the authorities against the Slave-trade, there was also no slight excitement in Zanzibar itself. The deep dissatisfaction which the Sultan's Slave decree had caused among the Arabs in Zanzibar led many of them to remark that after the coast was ceded to the Germans they would migrate to the mainland. It therefore concerned those who had an interest in preventing this to induce the Imperial Commissioner to publish the Sultan's decree likewise within the territory subject to German administration, and this result they hoped to achieve by exposing the Commissioner to the public reproach of being favourable to the Slave-trade. To compass this end they thought it was but necessary to use the draft proclamation above referred to, which should be described as having been signed and publicly posted up by the station chief at Bagamoyo.

"The authors of these calumnious allegations could not hitherto be discovered, owing to the fact that the English Consul-General declined to comply with the request of the Imperial Consul-General MICHAHELLES for the names of his informants.

"The following is the substance of the correspondence on the subject between the two Consuls-General :—

#### COLONEL EUAN-SMITH TO CONSUL MICHAHELLES.

"Under date September 13, the English Consul-General, Colonel EUAN-SMITH, wrote privately to the German Consul-General MICHAHELLES enclosing a proclamation purporting to have been officially published at Bagamoyo, permitting the sale and purchase of Slaves there, with the request to inform him whether the decree in question was issued with the cognizance and assent of the German authorities at Bagamoyo, as well as of the acting Imperial Commissary, and whether it was signed by a German or a native official. At the same time the Consul-General observed that the Arabs in Zanzibar were in a state of great excitement in consequence of this edict, and were preparing to send over Slaves for sale at Bagamoyo. It was, moreover, to be feared, he added, that it would lead to momentous results were the Arabs left to believe that the sale of Slaves on this coast was allowed by German authority.

"To this on September 18, Consul-General MICHAHELLES officially replied as follows :—

#### CONSUL MICHAHELLES TO COLONEL EUAN-SMITH.

"Writing on the 13th instant, you were good enough to send me the English translation of a so-called proclamation, according to which the sale and purchase of Slaves was officially permitted at Bagamoyo, but before I could answer your letter, inquiries had to be made in Bagamoyo, and hence this delay of several days in replying to you. In reference to your inquiry whether such a decree was issued at Bagamoyo by the German authorities, I have the honour to reply in the negative, and to add that the document in question is a private concoction, which was neither published nor posted up, nor, indeed, in any way whatever the work of any German official, and that it is therefore devoid of all official character.

"According to your favour of the 13th instant, the document in question was sent you from Bagamoyo with the statement that the original, provided with a signature, had been found posted up at the office of the German authorities. Now, as we have

evidently to deal here with a case of malicious propagation of falsehood, may I ask you to name those persons who conveyed to you the allegations from Bagamoyo, to the end that the Imperial Commissary may be enabled to institute criminal proceedings against them? It having, moreover, come to the knowledge of the acting Imperial Commissary that *The Times* in London has been publishing mendacious telegrams about the incident, Dr. SCHMIDT would, therefore, be further obliged to you for the name of *The Times* correspondent here. Receive, &c., MICHAELLES, Imperial German Consul-General.'

#### COLONEL EUAN-SMITH'S REPLY.

"In a private letter, dated September 19th, the English Consul-General returned thanks for the above communication, saying that it placed him in a position to contradict in an authoritative manner the statements that had been made to him, but that nevertheless he would not, without special instructions to that effect, name the persons from whom he had received his information about the alleged proclamation. He had only, he said, written to the German Consul-General and acquainted him with the nature of the allegations in question, after convincing himself that belief in the existence and source of the proclamation had been honest and widespread. He was not in a position, he added, to give the name of *The Times* correspondent in Zanzibar.

#### FROM CONSUL MICHAELLES.

"This private letter of the English Consul-General was officially answered on September 30th, as follows:—'I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 19th inst., in which you decline to give me the names of those persons who sent false statements about the alleged proclamation touching the sale of Slaves in Bagamoyo. I have not failed to acquaint the acting Imperial Commissary with the contents of that letter, and Dr. SCHMIDT has begged me to express his regret at your not agreeing with him in the wish to bring to account, and subject to condign punishment, such persons as wittingly, and with clearly malignant purpose, circulate untrue assertions as to the official actions of an Imperial functionary. I may remark that Dr. SCHMIDT has in due course made report to his official superior on the whole affair, and I profit by this occasion, &c., MICHAELLES.'

#### TEXT OF ARAB PROCLAMATION.

"The following is the text of the proclamation that was drafted by SOLIMAN BEN NASR:—'It is hereby made known to all, that to everyone holding land in Bagamoyo, or in Schenzi (three or four days' journey around Bagamoyo) we give permission to recover possession of and retain Slaves, and every Slave owner has permission to sell his Slaves to the people of Bagamoyo, though it is forbidden to send Slaves by sea. We wish the schamba owners to begin without delay the cultivation of their schambas, as this will redound to the advantage of the inhabitants and the town. September 6, 1890. Mohurram 28, 1308.'"

#### LORD WOLSELEY AND THE PARIS ANTI-SLAVERY CONGRESS.

A VERY interesting article upon the Slave-trade, from the pen of LORD WOLSELEY, appears in the *United Service Magazine* for October. We had intended inserting it in the present number of the *Reporter*, but on application to the publishers we received a letter from the Editor declining to allow the article to be reprinted.

## Portuguese Soldiers or Slaves?

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed in Cape Town in September last, when a number of negroes, said to be military recruits, made their escape from a Portuguese mail steamer, and sought freedom on British soil. The practice of taking natives from one colony to another against their will by any of the Powers holding territory in Africa is surely an infringement of the laws against the Slave-trade, and we are at a loss to understand why the Cape authorities did not at once seize the mail steamer as a Slaver, instead of contenting itself with declaring the men who had escaped to be free. If they had a right to their freedom, surely those detained on board a vessel in English waters had the same right.

This matter will have to be further enquired into, and, meanwhile, we transcribe from the *Cape Times* a detailed report of this remarkable trial, and of what we hold to be a very strange act of weakness on the part of the Court. The mere fact of Portuguese marines chasing runaway negroes, with their sabres drawn, on British soil, is enough to make one wonder where is the boasted anti-Slavery policy of England. Our colleague, Mr. WALLER, has called attention to this strange state of things in a letter to *The Times*, which we reprint.

### THE SUPREME COURT DOUBTFUL—CONSCRIPTION OR CAPTURE—FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—A DASH FOR BRITISH SOIL.

ON September 16th, from an early hour, what seemed to be a huge *canard*, intruded itself upon the peaceful inhabitants of this city—the story that a Slaver had been captured whilst riding the waters of Table Bay. Inklings of the cause of these suspicions oozed out during September 16th. They are certainly based on reliable facts, and from observations made by *Times* representatives it would appear that certain discrepancies of the anti-Slavery agreements of European Powers were continually contravened on British soil. Cape Town is the unintentional scene of this violation of international decree. The Portuguese system of impressing men in one corner of their possessions, and transferring them to other places more convenient for attaining their thorough subjection to the conscription. Of late, the world-known hospitality of British territory has penetrated to portions of Portuguese Africa. The natives, it would appear from statements laid before the Supreme Court on September 16th, are oftentimes kidnapped wholly against any free-will they may be tolerated to possess under the Portuguese *régime*. Ships containing men forced into military and other State service on this principle have suffered a great deal when staying in this port through their men absconding. Ere this, vessels carrying mails have not had time allowed for the recovery of the absentees, and invariably the instructions placed with the police have fallen through. About three or four months ago a large party decamped from one of these Portuguese steamers under extraordinary circumstances. One of these men proclaims himself potentate of some small State in the region of Zambesia. He got orders to proceed to Lisbon that some little difference with the Portuguese authorities might be amicably arranged by the King, to whom he owed allegiance. A large number of his people embarked with him from Mozambique. Suspicions of foul play were aroused *en route*, whereat on arrival at this port the



quondam Sultan, who has many aliases, Zimba, the Prince of the Faithful, and others, chose to take refuge in the slums of Cape Town. His followers determined to accompany him into this voluntary exile. They got away from the vessel very quietly and settled in an old house not far from the Central Barracks. They were the objects of considerable suspicion amongst the Malays engaged in the purveying of fish and vegetables, who regarded them as formidable competitors in this line of business. The Indian-Arab pedlars also considered that the intrusion would injure their profession. Most people regarded them as a peculiar sect, in some way connected with the latter, but they were not interfered with, although several have betimes figured in the Police Court. This so-called Sultan, having obtained help from various quarters, had placed his affairs in the hands of REUTER'S Cape Town Agent, Mr. BELLASYSE, who discovered that the country from which these men were entrapped was now contained, by recent delimitation, within the British East African Protectorate. He advised these people to secure Government assistance. Meanwhile, the Prince of the Faithful kept his eye on vessels visiting this port from Eastern Africa, on a sharp look-out for any benighted travellers, with the same tendencies in favour of freedom of existence as he himself possessed. The events of yesterday bring a new phase of the affair to light.

The ss. *Rei de Portugal*, as her name implies, is a right royal vessel, belonging to a splendid fleet of liners subsidised by the Portuguese Government to carry mails regularly between London, Lisbon, and their West and East Coast possessions. In rounding the Cape these steamers invariably put into Table Bay to coal and ship other necessary supplies. They bring but little cargo for this port, though often ship live-stock and general consignments for Loando, Mossamedes, and other ports. The *Rei de Portugal* arrived here last Friday, direct from Lourenço Marques. Her clearance makes no mention of cargoes or passengers from ports prior to calling at Delagoa Bay. She brought produce, usually shipped as ballast, and about a dozen persons who disembarked at Cape Town, other than those who thought it advisable to make the most of their opportunities on Monday morning, and eluding their pursuers, claimed the hospitality of kinsmen who had hied them hither previously. Captain JOSE DE E. RODRIGUES has full control of the vessel itself, but cannot interfere with those in authority over the various batches of recruits and others temporarily placed within his domain. He has a full complement of officers with him above deck, who are all Portuguese. The engineers, however, are Scotsmen to a man. They appear, from inquiries instituted, to take but little interest in their human cargoes, being quite satisfied that though the system practised is but synonymous with the conscription carried on in various Continental countries, accompanied by methods resorted to in the days of the old press-gang, they certainly do not regard themselves as participating in the Slave-trade. Various uniformed soldiers accompany these periodical batches of the raw material. On this occasion there appears to have been either a lack of discipline, or the Zanzibari, having an inkling of the true state of affairs, have enforced what little liberty they had any right to expect from a Portuguese point of view. During their recent cruise they spent most of their time under closed hatches. On Sunday morning, whilst the vessel was lying on the east quay, all the military were ordered forward for ablutions. The foc'sle-head presented a curious spectacle for a few hours. Some of the men are fine and well-proportioned. They amused themselves in various ways when on deck after enjoying the much-needed bath. An observant person could but conclude that they were coolies employed on the vessel in capacities to which they are especially adapted. To consider them black ivory would have been deemed absurd. There was no one in

authority over them. The soldiers strolled listlessly about, smoking the inevitable cheroot. The orders preventing any of these men from landing but correspond with commands given on vessels sailing under any flag. Many persons boarded the vessel, and ZIMBA's companions in exile had ample scope and opportunity for effecting an intrigue which was welcomed by many of his kinsmen aboard, more especially those who had suffered ill-usage on the voyage—being treated as refractory. There were almost one hundred of these prisoned soldiers, of which quite half were embarked against their wills for a secret service at various Portuguese ports northwards of Delagoa Bay. Captain DE E. RODERIGUES was fully aware of their general desire for liberty, having knowledge of previous flights. No special precaution was taken, other than the chaining of supposed ringleaders in disorderly behaviour. For the good of the ship, the captain deemed it desirable to keep a strict watch on these men whilst in port. Others, who had been plotting, contrived to keep themselves in the captain's good books, awaiting a possible chance of escape. For some unaccountable reason, the *Rei de Portugal*, although appointed to sail with mails on Sunday morning, deferred sailing to time. During Sunday the necessary communications were effectually accomplished between the captives and their rescuers. The only conceivable plan was to make a dash for it. The Sultan and his followers helped forward the scheme, which had already been initiated by MUSAMERO, ABDALLAH, and their *confrères* in distress. They were assured of timely help from powerful quarters. The first opportunity was grasped with signal success. Early on Monday morning, in order that the U.R.M.S. *Athenian* might be berthed in her customary position, the *Rei de Portugal*, having failed to clear the port at her appointed hour, was ordered into quarters alongside of the North Quay. A temporary sojourn upon shore afforded gratification of their heartfelt desires. A rush was made between seven and eight o'clock on Monday morning, one escape being rapidly followed by quite a crowd, eighteen in all getting clear away, some of whom are in hiding still. The Portuguese soldier who had charge of the first fugitives called wildly for help, and then made a hot-headed chase with sword-cutlass drawn. His companions in arms were quickly acquainted with the illegality of pursuance in such warlike procedure within British territory. There were earnest shouts for "Guarda," "Guarda." The first representative of the law who arrived was rather non-plussed as to whom he should turn his attention for the purpose of making an arrest. The men in uniforms were certainly disturbing the peace. The others were far too animated with a desire for liberty to remain in the locality for any length of time. One poor fellow rushed straight into the convict workings close by, and with piteous appeals for help, in his own language, practically offered to become a convict and assist in the excavation of the new dock in preference to being taken aboard the detested Portuguese steamer again. The majority made away, as much under cover as possible, under the guidance of their Cape Town friends, for that corner of this city where the latter have located themselves during the past few months. The captain of the ship, having secured as many as possible before the police could legally interfere, urged his claims for a recapture of the runaways. He explained they were men intended for military service at various Portuguese possessions. Not a word was mentioned anent the cause of their dissatisfaction. Every ship visiting Table Bay, he contended, received the help of the civil authorities should seamen desert. He considered he was perfectly justified in asking for their assistance. The police authorities recognised his argument, and the necessary machinery was at once set in motion in order to effect the arrest of the presumed malcontents. The police searched high and low, and by

Monday evening a goodly gathering were assembled at the police-station in Church Street awaiting events. They fully expected that they would be transported to their former unpleasant abodes between decks. ZIMBA, earlier in the day, congratulating himself and comrades on the success of their manœuvring, and fully alive to the importance of speedy action in the matter, lost no time in communicating with Mr. BELLASYSE, feeling sure he would befriend him once more. Mr. BELLASYSE soon formed conclusions on the stories which were related to him, and proofs of the facts placed in his possession. Here was a clear case of attempted recovery of Slaves, whom, by virtue of their regaining British soil, were emancipated from all further servitude. ZIMBA had MUSAMERO, ABDALLAH, and eight others with him, all prepared to stand by their assertions that they were kidnapped and taken away, whither they knew not, against their free will and without reparation. Mr. BELLASYSE had a consultation with the authorities at the Colonial Office at once. The Premier, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Secretary were present when explanations were made. Mr. INNES placed power to act with the Chief of Police (Mr. WRIGHT). The previous orders for securing the detention of these Zanzibari were countermanded without delay, and Mr. WRIGHT took depositions from two of the men, in the presence of Mr. BELLASYSE. No little difficulty was experienced in securing an interpreter. A man with the title of SAID MAHOMET ALLOI, Prince of the Faithful, desirous of rescuing some of his former subjects, consented to fill the rôle, and substantial evidence was adduced. What power the authorities had in such a case was undecided when the highest authority in the Colony was informed of the circumstances connected with the case. Wild rumours were soon afloat that a Slaver was in port, that H.M.S. *Swallow* was lying in wait off Robben Island to overhaul the ship should she attempt to make the open sea, that there had been fighting at the Docks, and a dozen other notions had gained credence. Certain, the naval authorities at Simon's Bay were telegraphed for, mainly for consultation, as will be seen on perusal of the subjoined Supreme Court decision; speculation on succeeding events is merely trifling with the whole matter. The men who got ashore are now free to become British subjects, or do whatever they will. No law can force them back to the ss. *Rei de Portugal*. Some who made good their escape for fear of the authorities, from hunger's pangs betook themselves back to the ship. They are there still. Her detention is calmly explained by those in charge as being owing to the rough weather prevailing, there being a large number of cattle and horses on board. She was appointed to sail early this morning. The fugitives have been set at liberty, under the protection of the police. The Portuguese Consul has written a formal demand that they shall be given up, but it is probable that the *Rei de Portugal* will leave here minus a considerable portion of her human cargo.

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In the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, the Attorney-General asked for permission to mention a matter of some importance. A Portuguese steamer, the *Rei de Portugal*, which was not a man-of-war but a merchant ship, was now in this port, and had on board a number of men of whom it was alleged they were detained against their will. Some of the men had escaped on shore, and it was on behalf of these men he now moved. The men still on board were not formally before the Court, but one of their chiefs, or headmen, was. His name was ZIMBA, and he had escaped upon a previous occasion in the same way, and had wished him (the Attorney-General) to make an application on behalf of these men. What he was asked to apply



for was an order directing the captain of the ship to bring the men into court, and to show upon what ground he detained them. He (the Attorney-General) had two statements which had been made before Mr. WRIGHT by two of the men who had escaped, which he would read. The first was by a man named MUSSOMERO, who states :

"I come from Toogoun, or Tugulu, which is one day's journey (twelve hours) on foot from Mozambique. I, with two others, went with rice for sale at Mozambique. We arrived in the evening and went to some friends, who advised us to leave the rice until the following morning and then sell it. We went to our friends' house and slept there that night, and early the following morning we were seized in the house, handcuffed, and taken to another house and made prisoners. We were kept locked up for a month there. The place was a large one, and there were a great many people locked up in it. A Captain DAVID, a Portuguese, headed the party which attacked and seized us. He was armed with a sword, and the party was armed with spears and guns. I resisted, and was wounded on the head and right shoulder (wounds exhibited) ; the other two also resisted, and were wounded on the heads. One day we were supplied with the clothes that we are now wearing, and were taken on board the ship. I was not asked to be a soldier, nor to engage myself in any capacity. I was seized against my will and forced to go on board the ship against my will. On board the ship we were all handcuffed. We got two meals a day and the handcuffs were taken off while we were eating, but put on immediately after. When we came near Cape Town we were ordered to wash and clean up generally. We were fed on rotten beans. We planned to escape at the first English place that the ship touched at. All the time that I was in the place of confinement my arms were fastened with cords behind my back, and these cords were only slackened when food was given to me. (Cord marks exhibited.) I do not know where I was being taken to.

The other man, ABDALLAH, states : "I come from Umsirriri, which is some distance from Mozambique. I went to Mozambique to get work. A Portuguese gentleman gave me work on a cargo boat, and I worked for twelve months. I used to go from the main land to the Island of Mozambique with cargoes. On the last occasion of my going to the island, which was only about two weeks ago, I was forcibly seized by the Portuguese police, and handcuffed and dragged to a house and locked up. My arms were fastened with cords behind my back. I now show the marks of the cords (cord marks exhibited). I was kept in the gaol for a week, and then put on board the ship. We were kept down below, but were not handcuffed. The food consisted of rice and rotten beans on board. When in gaol we were told that we were to be taken to St. Pauls and De Loando, but we were not told with what object. Four Portuguese policemen seized me ; they were all armed with swords. One of the policemen cut me on the head with his sword to make me walk faster. All the men who are now on board the ship were taken out of the gaol, and a great number were left in gaol, as the ship could not take them all. I was not asked to sign, nor did I sign or place my mark to any document. I came from my country to Mozambique by ship. We were all kept handcuffed when on board the ship, only being set free at meal times. (Upon further questioning, the man states that they were not handcuffed when on board.) Only one man was handcuffed, and that was for punishment. Before putting me on board, the head of the Portuguese police gave me clothes. When I said we were fastened with handcuffs, I meant that we were so fastened when being taken on board. We were guarded by soldiers on board."

Mr. Justice BUCHANAN asked how many of the men were on board the ship?

The Attorney-General said he did not know, but there was a considerable number.

Some of the men had escaped, of whom thirteen were being held by the police, and would not be given up without an order. This was a question as to whether the matter was properly before the court; but the man ZIMBA made an application for an order compelling the captain to produce the men in court the following morning. He (the Attorney-General) maintained that such an order would be quite within the power of the Court under the Charter of Justice. ZIMBA had not been able to communicate with the men on board, but wished counsel to appear and make this formal application in court. He would now ask that such an order should be made, or otherwise the ship might sail any time that afternoon.

The Chief Justice asked whether the men were British subjects?

The Attorney-General said they were not.

The Chief Justice inquired whether they were detained as Slaves?

The Attorney-General replied he would not feel justified in saying so.

The Chief Justice said supposing they were convicts in charge of constables, what then?

The Attorney-General answered that in such a case the Court would refuse to interfere. The men said they were not convicts, and that they did not know where they were going to. That they were not free was proved by the rush they made for liberty.

The Chief Justice said this was not a criminal case which had arisen in the Colony. Where were the men being taken to?

The Attorney-General said they had been told to St. Paul de Loando.

The Chief Justice asked what right the Court had to interfere?

The Attorney-General said the men were now within the jurisdiction of the Court. Apart from the Charter of Justice the Court had jurisdiction over all persons residing or being in the Colony.

The Chief Justice observed it was necessary that the Court should be cautious, or the action of it might raise an important question of international law. He understood that the ship was not a man-of-war.

The Attorney-General replied she was a mail steamer.

The Chief Justice asked whether a strong case ought not to be made out to authorise the Court to say this was the case of a Slaver?

The Attorney-General replied that if it was the case of a Slaver another course would be taken.

The Chief Justice said if the Court gave an order it must be prepared to enforce it.

The Attorney-General said if the Court was satisfied it could give the order upon a person now in the jurisdiction of the Court, it certainly could be enforced.

The Chief Justice inquired whether the Attorney-General had the names of any of the men who were on board? Two of the men who had escaped were now in court, and ZIMBA moved on behalf of the others.

One of the men was told to step forward, and the following conversation, which was interpreted by ZIMBA, ensued:—

Why did you run away from the ship?—They beat me too much.

Why did you go on board this ship?—They caught us.

Did you not want to go?—No.

Who caught you?—The Portuguese.

Why did they catch you?—For nothing.

Do you know when?—No.

How many of your friends are there on board?—Too many. I can't count them.  
Is there a very large number?—Yes.

More than there are now in court? [There were about twenty persons in Court.]—There is not a quarter of the people here.

What work have you been doing on board?—We did a little work and then they locked us up again.

What work?—Washing decks.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney-General, said: Supposing the law of Portugal allowed the impressment of soldiers, should the Court interfere in such a case?

The Attorney-General replied in such a case the Court would probably refuse to proceed. All that was now asked for was an interim order.

Mr. Justice BUCHANAN remarked that if the men had been impressed, so long as they were on board they were under impressment.

The Chief Justice added: The question would be, if the men were brought into Court, how the Portuguese would get them back again.

The Attorney-General did not suppose the Court would order the whole of the men to be brought up, but only a few, and the Portuguese could take them back.

The Chief Justice said the Court knew nothing of the laws of Portugal. Supposing these men were lawfully detained, could the Court interfere? Ought not the Court to assume that the men were legally detained?

The Attorney-General said that view was contradicted by the men's statements, but if it was proved they were legally detained the matter would drop.

The Chief Justice, addressing the man who had been previously interrogated, asked: Are all the sailors men like you?—Yes, but not the same kind.

Are they Portuguese sailors?—No. Another nation work the steamer.

Can you give the names of any of your friends on board?—There was one man named ZULIEMAN, and there are others.

Do they want to stay there, or are they the same as you?—Yes, they all want to get away.

Why do they want to get away?—Because they don't know where they are going to.

Would they like to go to Congo River?—No, they don't want to go there.

Did they ask you to go to Court to let them off?—Yes.

The Attorney-General said the Court was now in possession of the facts, which he thought were sufficient for it to grant an interim order, calling upon the captain to produce the men, and to show cause why they were on board. Supposing the statements the men made were true, they would justify the Court in using its full powers. The name of the captain of the ship was JOSE RODERIGUES.

In reply to a question from the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General said he believed the men had come from territory which had recently been placed under Portuguese jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice BUCHANAN asked whether he was to understand that the Portuguese Consul had applied to the police?

The Attorney-General said the Consul applied to the police for their arrest.

The Chief Justice asked whether the Consul was in court or was represented.

The Attorney-General believed he was not. The Consul had applied that the men might be apprehended as absentees, and he had no doubt the answer to any inquiry would be that the men had been taken to serve as soldiers on the West Coast.

The Chief Justice remarked then they would have been taken as Portuguese subjects. Was it not a fact that there was compulsory military service in Portugal?



The Attorney-General answered that even if there was it would be done by conscription, and not in this way. If the statements made by the men were true, there was sufficient to justify the Court in calling upon the captain to show he had authority for what he was doing.

The Chief Justice said supposing the Court made an order, it must be prepared to enforce it. Supposing that in return to the writ the captain said the men were taken in Portuguese territory, were on board a Portuguese ship, and were being taken to another Portuguese territory, would the Court have any right to interfere?

The Attorney-General said if the Portuguese captain proved that, the Court would not interfere.

The Chief Justice said he did not think this was a case in which the Court ought to interfere. An application was made with regard to a number of persons, but there was nothing to show that they were party to it. The man ZIMBA belonged to the same tribe, and in all probability would like them to be free, but there was nothing to show that he was employed by the men who were on board, or that he had been asked to make the application for them. This difficulty was an insuperable objection to a *prima facie* case on which to apply that the men might be released. It appeared to him (the Chief Justice) that the return upon the writ might be that the men were Portuguese subjects, taken in Portuguese territory, on board a Portuguese ship, were being conveyed to Portuguese territory, and that the ship was only here for a temporary purpose. It seemed to be admitted that the men had been impressed as soldiers, and the Court ought to assume as a matter of comity that the captain had not been guilty of any illegality. If the captain stated that the men were detained as soldiers who were liable to service in Portuguese territory, the Court would have no power to interfere. If any further application was made on behalf of these people, and it was shown they were illegally detained, or if it was shown to be a case of Slavery, the Court would entertain it. He did not think there was sufficient data to authorise the Court to issue any order with regard to the men on board. As to the men who were on shore they were free, and the Court would not give any assistance in sending them back on board ship.—*Cape Times*, September 17th, 1890.

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#### THE "REI DE PORTUGAL" SAILED AWAY AT DAYBREAK.

The *Rei de Portugal* left the port at six this morning, and it need scarcely be added that the fugitives, whose case excited so much interest yesterday, were not amongst her passengers.

We understand that the course taken by the authorities of the Cape will probably form the subject of diplomatic communications between the British Government and Portugal.

The fugitives were up to this morning still in the care of Mr. WRIGHT, A.R.M., and it is possible that means may be devised for sending them back to their own country, unless they elect to stay where they are.

A mass meeting has been convened by the Trades' Council, to take place in the Oddfellows' Hall, Plein Street, this evening, for the purpose of protesting against the detention of Slaves on the *Rei de Portugal*. The general public are invited.—*Cape Argus*, 17th September, 1890.

## The Slave-Trader's New Departures.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—If any one has been led to imagine that the talk and diplomacy of the last two years have had any effect in hindering the prodigious growth of the East African Slave-trade, the issues of *The Times* this week will go far to disillusionise him.

It is only too patent that, whilst Holland holds off from signing the hitherto utterly abortive Brussels Agreement, the Slave-trader sees that he must make the best of his time.

There are elements at work which, though they stimulate the trade in Slaves, are perhaps not so clear but that a few words of explanation may serve a useful purpose.

Since the "scramble for Africa" began, and since the labours of explorers were put on map-makers' paper, it is more and more apparent that ultimately the Congo will drain out the trade of Central Africa in a way denied to other outlets—whether by land or by water. Neither the Nile nor the Zambesi, much less any arterial caravan route, can hope to supplant it. Who, then, is ready to avail himself of this natural advantage? The answer is KING LEOPOLD and those associated with him in Belgium and in England. For the purpose in hand a railway is actually necessary in order to convey traders and sectional steamers to the navigable waters. So much, then, for the West Coast outlet of commerce. But on the East Coast we have Germany pledged by every consideration to secure half of the trade, or more, if she can, and to bring it thither. It amounts briefly to this:—Are tusks chopped out of elephants' jaws, where TIPPOO TIB reigns paramount, to float down the Congo, or come out on the eastern side of Africa upon the heads of Slaves?

When I gained your permission early in the year to refer to the methods adopted by the Belgian Company in constructing their line, it was not without suspicions that their wholesale deportations of hired Slaves from Zanzibar would lead to much mischief. I only added emphasis to that which your Zanzibar correspondent deplored in his telegrams. It had been his fate to witness a *fiasco* in which a British man-of-war, a German transport, a Belgian agent, and the Slave ring at Zanzibar took their several parts. Looking at your Cape news to-day we see that it was but a rehearsal of the farce ultimately to be played in Table Bay yesterday. In the first instance a German transport shipped a large gang of Slaves for the Congo at Zanzibar, some of whom protested that they were forcibly sent off against their will. But the English captain who boarded her was virtually sent about his business, for some precious "technical difficulties" stood in the way of the most valuable sum of prize money being acquired that has made Jack's mouth water for years.

We now see the result of a bad example. Portugal wants men as badly as Belgium in West Africa, and with their labours she may tap and divert some of the much coveted Congo ivory traffic. Neither of these two foreign Powers is able to utilise the natives on the spot, for, not to put too fine a point upon it, the people neither want their money nor love their customs. The way out of the difficulty is to bear off from East Africa, and Nyassaland in particular, Slaves who are landed in what is an entirely new and to them a dangerous country. In order to save his Slaves from the clutches of the British cruiser, the Arab tells them that the sailors feed on black men. To prevent his imported Slaves levelling, the Portuguese and the Belgian bid the new arrivals beware lest they are munched up by the surrounding cannibals, and so they stick round the railway huts or where the bugle of the fort is perpetually sounding.

But all this tends to bring about the present state of things, and let us realise what it actually is. In spite of Speeches from the Throne, universal accord throughout this country in upholding LORD SALISBURY'S application of the principles enunciate in those speeches, in spite of keeping the most expensive fleet and the largest number of men we have ever had in African waters, to say nothing of the Brussels Conference, treaties with Sultans, decorations here and there, and congratulations all round, appearances defy us to score an advance in the lot of the African native for whom we profess to care so much.

Formerly, say thirty years ago, the Spanish Slaver had to ship his cargo in the "sunny south" and run the gauntlet of our cruisers.

Your Slaver captain of to-day treads the bridge of his steamer, and knows none of the fears that haunted his *confrère* on his voyage to Cuba. What happened yesterday to bear out the assertion? A Portuguese vessel stood in to Table Bay laden with Slaves, of whom fourteen swam off and gained salvation by setting foot on British soil. But when it was convenient to the skipper of the *Rei de Portugal* to drag up British mud on the fluke of his anchor, and put to sea with the rest of his human chattels, he did so. True, her Majesty's vessel *Swallow* was sent after him by the Governor, but she returned (unhappy name and all) with about as nasty a pill as this country has yet had to stomach at Portugal's bidding. The Portuguese captain fired a broadside of "technicalities," and there was an end of it.

So I think, Sir, your readers may now perceive that which has long been too apparent—viz., that in permitting the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR to furnish Slave labour for the hunter, the explorer, or the railway contractor, we have been silly enough to leave out of our reckoning men like the owners of the *Rei de Portugal* and her skipper. We have put it into his power to answer our hail by a request to look at our fingers and to tell him where we got that pitch from. He may boldly aver that he has done no more in Table Bay than we have sanctioned at the Zanzibar anchorage. For the attainment of difficult ends we have justified disgraceful means. Had we insisted upon the Sultan and his fellow Arabs ceasing to draw Slaves from the interior to send them away to the four winds, we should have been obeyed. We have winked at it, and the Portuguese winks at the German. The latter has to pull one end of a rope which Belgium strains at right across Africa. If a company, half Belgian, half English, can to-day take an inch, Portugal will take an ell to-morrow, and the "colonial man" of Germany is very likely to let out a little more tape the day after. But whilst we joyfully reflect that the German Emperor has yet to have his say about the new departure at Bagamoyo, I protest, Sir, that it is an actual necessity of the situation that we cease handling pitch in the way we have done for so long. We have fostered the up-growth of the East Coast Slave-trade to supply West Coast needs.

It is useless to wonder that men far from their own Governments are thus encouraged to make the best of the days that remain before Holland helps us to draw a new and smaller meshed net round Slavers of all colours and castes. Admiral FREMANTLE and Sir HENRY LOCH know what a useless one that is which we lay out now, and every villain on the coast has a private hole in it to slip through. Delays are dangerous, and the probability is that if the Brussels Agreement is not quickly put in force, the Slave-trader's new departures will be too numerous a year hence for any of us to cope with.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

HORACE WALLER.

Twywell, Thrapston, September 18th.



## The Status of Slavery in British Protectorates.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &C., HER  
MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MY LORD,

In view of the responsibilities which the progress of events in Africa has entailed upon the British Nation, the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY desire to lay before your Lordship a statement of their views with respect to the question of Slavery in the territories which have now come under the influence or control of Great Britain; for they are convinced that this is a question which will demand the immediate and earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government in carrying out the executive arrangements which will be required, and one upon the wise and judicious settlement of which much of the future prosperity of those territories depends.

The Committee are well aware of the difficulty which lies in the way of uprooting an institution which has existed from time immemorial in Africa, and which is an important factor in the government of the native Kings and Chiefs. But experience has shown that the difficulty is more nominal than real, and that when an abolition of the legal status of Slavery is carried out with tact and judgment, no violent disturbance of the domestic customs of the native tribes takes place, whilst the Slave practically becomes a free man.

Such was the course adopted by the English Government, in 1843, in dealing with domestic servitude in the vast territories of British India, when, by the passing of a short Act, providing for the abolition of the legal status of Slavery, upwards of a million persons were placed upon the same footing as free men, and declared to be entitled to the protection of the law.

But a measure still more complete was adopted in the year 1874 by her Majesty's Government, when assuming control over the protected tribes on the Gold Coast of Africa. Under instructions from the late EARL OF CARNARVON, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, on the 17th December, the first of which abolished the system of Slave-dealing, whilst the second provided for the emancipation of persons holden in Slavery.

(A copy of the latter Ordinance is enclosed herewith).

The policy of the British Government and its effects were thoroughly explained to the native chiefs in the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, and they declared themselves to be satisfied with the announcement that any Slave who might not wish to continue to live with his master should not be compelled to return to him by any Court, English or native.

The Committee feel assured that if measures of the same character were judiciously carried out in the territories which have recently come under British influence the transition from Slavery to freedom of a large body of Slaves would be accomplished in an almost imperceptible manner—a transition which would be accelerated, assuming that fair wages be given by the European and other employers of labour who are opening up the Continent of Africa to civilisation and commerce.

By order of the Committee,

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's faithful servants,

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,*

12th August, 1890.

P.S.—Of course it is needless to add that the hearty congratulations of the Committee are due to the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR on his having just issued an edict directed against the status of Slavery.

### LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 20, 1890.

SIR,

I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, giving a statement of your Committee's views with respect to the question of Slavery in African territories which have recently come under the control of Great Britain, and, in reply, I am to state that the matter referred to in your communication will not be lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

P. W. CURRIE.

THE SECRETARY

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,*

*55, New Broad Street.*

### PICTURE OF GENERAL GORDON WRITING HIS LAST DESPATCH.

A Lady Member of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY who possesses Mr. MELVILLE'S noted picture, entitled *General Gordon's last Despatch at Khartoum*, is desirous, owing to peculiar circumstances, to dispose of the same. The price asked is one hundred guineas, about half the original price. It represents the General sitting at a table writing, and is said by many to be a good likeness.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

### EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, September 18th.

AN exciting chase took place at midnight yesterday, just north of Zanzibar Harbour, after a Slave dhow which left under suspicious circumstances. She was followed by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, under Lieut. GREVILLE, and captured. The Arab captain, who showed fight, was shot dead. The rest of the crew jumped overboard and escaped ashore under cover of the darkness. Fifty Slaves were rescued, either in the dhow or from the water.—*The Times*.

## Slavery in China.

### WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

In the *Reporter* for May, 1882, we published a document drawn up by the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, showing that there were probably more than 30,000,000 *Slaves in China*. When a famine occurs, as was the case in 1886, it appears to be a common practice for the starving peasants to sell women and children into Slavery in order to obtain a little temporary relief. From the *Annual Report* of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, just published, we make the following extract, which shows that this horrible kind of traffic still exists :—

“The indications of the distress were for the most part uniform throughout the entire district. Beggars and refugees began to pour into the cities. The great roads as early as October became crowded with emigrants making their way by families, with their scanty belongings carried in barrows, pulled in many cases by women. Grain and all kinds of food rose at an alarming rate to famine prices. Land as quickly fell in value. The markets became filled with furniture, household effects, and the timber work of demolished houses. Soon a new commodity began to appear—viz. chaff (selling in some places at the usual price of grain), and later, roots and weeds. Finally, women and children were, secretly in some districts, in others openly, sold. The price of a girl seventeen years of age would be about one and a half or two dollars (five or six shillings). A woman over forty would go for her keep. Mr. JONES says of his district : ‘There was no village without the sale of women and children. Li-chin city alone was said to have lost 700 to 800, and we heard of one village where the majority of the females were sold.’ ”

The question arises, how are we to deal with such a state of things in a half-sealed up country like China? The custom of selling children into Slavery to pay off a debt appears to be not uncommon amongst the natives on the Congo, as appears in the same *Missionary Report*, page 41. We know, from official Reports, that what is called Pawn Slavery existed to a large extent in Siam, a comparatively short time ago, and in spite of the enlightened policy pursued by the Emperor, we fear this abominable custom is still not eradicated.

Pawn Slavery exists more or less throughout Eastern Asia, and something very like it, though under a different name, may be found in our own Bahama Islands. This latter subject was treated in an article on the “Truck System,” in the *Reporter* for May and June, 1888.



## Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations.

At the meeting of this well-known Institution, at Liverpool, in the month of September, Mr. J. G. ALEXANDER, LL.B., the Honorary General Secretary, (who is also a Member of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY), read a Paper on the

### BRUSSELS ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. ALEXANDER's paper dealt with the development of international law affecting Slavery and the Slave-trade. It pointed out that at the Berlin Conference of 1878 a Deputation from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY urged two reforms—(1) that the Slave-trade should be treated as piracy by international law; (2) that the legal *status* of Slavery should no longer be recognised in international relations. These demands were, in substance, endorsed by the Conference of the Association at Milan, in 1883. After summarising the provisions of the Brussels General Act, he concluded that on the first point the Brussels Conference had done more and better than reformers had ventured to ask. It had not contented itself with a general declaration; it had worked out the whole subject of the Slave-trade by sea and on land, and fenced it round with provisions which, if progressively enforced, as civilisation and commerce continued to advance inland from the coasts into the interior of Africa, must before long put a stop to the devastation of some of the fairest portions of the world's surface by the crimes and barbarities of Slave raids. The second point, that of the international recognition of Slavery, which arose in connection with the famous Fugitive Slave Circulars of some fifteen years ago, and formed the subject of four of the Milan Resolutions, also appeared to have been sufficiently dealt with in Articles 38 and 39 of the General Act.\*

But for the short time still remaining at the disposal of the Conference the questions dealt with by Mr. ALEXANDER's paper would have been fully discussed. As it was, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Conference expresses its warm sense of appreciation of the work achieved by the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels; that it sincerely hopes that the Government of the Netherlands will reconsider its attitude and desist from opposition to this great international agreement for the protection of the native races of Africa, in the realisation of which it is the only dissentient Power; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dutch Minister in London, with the request that he bring it to the knowledge of his Government."

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\* For a copy of the Milan Resolutions, see *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, for October, 1883, pages 251 and 252.

## The Slave-Trade and Missions in Africa.

LORD KINNAIRD presided on Thursday afternoon, October 30th, at a largely attended meeting, held at the Stanley and African Exhibition, to consider the position of African missions in connection with the Slave-trade.

The meeting was called by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. PROBYN, well-known philanthropists, and was held under the auspices of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY and the various mission bodies interested in Central Africa.

His Lordship said that LORD KNUTSFORD insisted that, as a people, they ought to do more for the suppression of Slavery than was being accomplished at the present time. Although they might not be showing it in such an active way as they had done during their past history, they were determined to put down what was the curse of the great continent.

The Venerable ARCHDEACON MAPLES (Universities' Mission) entered into a description of the work he had to pursue on Lake Nyassa. He paid a warm tribute of praise to the African Lakes Company, who had set their faces against the introduction of liquor, and had taken a strong and determined stand in other things. Feeling mention was also made of the work done by Dr. LAWS, of the Free Kirk, and of the Scotch Mission of the Established Church in the South.

Dr. GRATTON GUINNESS (Congo Mission) gave some indication of the scope of the mission founded in February, 1878, by Mr. HENRY CRAVEN and others, which had now grown into three missions, with no fewer than seventy-five missionaries. He knew of no part of the world where mission work was so hopeful as on the Congo, and he could not give any idea of the accessibility of the people, who were remarkably intelligent, and who were considered by the missionaries to be more Christian on the whole than the ordinary run of professing Christians in England.

The Rev. R. P. ASHE (C.M.S.), late of Uganda, and Rev. W. E. TAYLOR (C.M.S.), Frere Town, also addressed the meeting on missions.

Dr. R. N. CUST made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (of the Committee of which he is a Member), whose work for more than 50 years was now too little recognised in England.

Mr. CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, presented to the meeting a pamphlet, describing the present alarming crisis that threatened to cancel the whole work of the Brussels Conference, owing to the refusal of Holland to sign the Declaration attached to the General Act, which had received the adhesion of sixteen out of the seventeen Powers represented at Brussels.

Mr. WYLDE, C.M.G., supported this.

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